

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 5, 1798.

LONDON, April 20.

FROM Italy it appears that the people of Rome still continue to murder the French when found alone—and that 3000 men had been sent from that city to burn and destroy several villages in a state of insurrection.

All Switzerland is revolutionized except the small cantons which have requested to retain their present constitution, as being founded on principles purely democratic, but they must soon assimilate to the French fashion. According to letters from Bern, the misery experienced in the neighbourhood of that city is extreme. Not less than 500 families, whose habitations were destroyed, roved about it without either victuals or cloaths and without relief; as the contribution levied by the French general upon the cantons who resisted the French arms, have produced a scarcity of provisions and necessaries.

According to the statements in some of the French papers, it appears that Buonaparte is going to Toulon, thence to proceed on an expedition "as brilliant in its prospect and certain in its result" as that which he was before appointed to direct. This is probably the expedition which the Directory have for some time projected against Egypt.

The following curious article appears in one of the republican prints:

"The great preparations which are making in Turkey are neither directed against Passwan Oglou, or against Austria, nor against Russia. The world will be surprised to learn that the grand signior has made a common cause with us against England. This union will produce an event which will astonish not only Europe and the whole universe, but the most distant posterity. In ten days, perhaps we shall be able to say more."

By a letter from an officer cruising off the Texel, dated on the 16th inst. we learn that the naval force of the Dutch in the outer road consisted of 19 sail, seven of which were ships of the Dutch line, and the rest frigates and sloops: that in the inner road there were three line of battle ships, with two frigates not manned; and that in the Maese there were two sail of the line, two frigates and a cutter brig ready for sea. All the accounts agree in stating, that the Dutch are under contract to furnish France with 1000 gun boats to assist the intended descent on this country.

The Dublin mail of the 14th inst. and five mails from Waterford, arrived yesterday. The principal intelligence received in them is, that the whole county of Kilkenny has been declared out of the king's peace.

A smart action was lately fought in the neighbourhood of Killybeg, between a small body of the military and a numerous party of the insurgents, which terminated in the complete defeat of the latter, who were obliged to fly in all directions, with the loss of a considerable number of men killed, and 12 taken prisoners.

April 21.

By the proceedings of the house of commons last night, it will be seen that Mr. Sheridan, and other gentlemen in opposition, have come forward in the most patriotic and decided manner, and pledged themselves to assist in defending their country. A bill passed both houses, and is to receive the royal assent this day, for suspending the habeas corpus act. We are not yet prepared to give an opinion on this measure. If it proves that the reports in circulation are true, the proceeding is fully warranted. A week ago we heard that government was in possession of certain information, that societies had a plan for setting fire to London in various parts; with a view to effect a revolution and favour the French. It is said the principal towns in England were to be fired, and the 21st of next month was the day appointed for this horrid project. Government have written evidence of the fact; such, at least, is the assertion of those in their confidence. Whether it be true or not that such diabolical schemes were in contemplation, government has resolved to act with vigour. Thursday night was a time of general arrests. It is intended to seize and confine all the members of the London Corresponding society. On Thursday night the following persons were taken into custody:

In a house in Cow Cross three or four members of the London Corresponding society were taken, and about 500 pikes and daggers were found in their possession.

Thomas Spencer, the publisher of Pig's meat, was seized at his house in Oxford road, by Rivett, the Bow-street officer, and lodged in the house of correction.

At seven o'clock, Mr. Shaw the messenger, and a party of Bow-street officers, went again to Mrs. Evans's house, in Ploughcourt Fetter lane. They immediately took Mrs. Evans into custody, and she and her infant were conveyed to the house of correction, Cold Bath fields. A party of officers remained in the house till three o'clock in the morning, and seized every person

who entered it. The following are the names of 8 persons (acquaintances of Mrs. Evans) who were arrested at her house:—Mr. Phelps, Mr. More, Mr. Keir, jun. Mr. Daw, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Ebfworth (one of the bail for Mr. Evans on his former commitment) Mr. Oxside and Mr. Savage.

Mr. Bone, a bookseller in Lower Holborn, and who keeps a reading room, with two gentlemen who were in his reading room was also apprehended on Thursday night by Mr. Eaton the messenger, and fourteen or fifteen Bow-street officers. The two gentlemen were liberated at Bow-street. A party of the officers remained in the house till 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Bone is in the house of correction, Cold Bath fields.

It now appears that the party arrested in Craven-house, as mentioned in this paper of yesterday, was the executive committee of the society, and the number taken was 35, among whom were Lemaitre, who was implicated in the pop gun plot; Galloway, secretary, and Hodgion the hater of Westminster. They had long assembled in the room: the house was kept by an old woman, and is inhabited by other persons.—This old woman in sweeping the floor picked up a card, which upon showing to some person, discovered the business of the meetings. It is supposed that some very important information has been obtained. The Queen of Bohemia public house has no connexion with the place where the parties were apprehended, nor do any political societies meet there.

The members of the privy council met at eleven yesterday, when Lemaitre, Galloway, Evans, Hodgion and Mrs. Evans were brought up from prison, and severally underwent an examination. Evans refused to answer any interrogatories: Mrs. Evans was called in, but staid only a short time.

Among the papers seized belonging to the committee of the corresponding society, was one called "The Torch, or a light to enlighten the nations of Europe, in their way towards peace and happiness," partly extracted from a work, entitled, "De Volney's Ruin," tending to excite, by way of dialogue, the middling and lower orders of the people, and the soldiery, against the legislative, ecclesiastical, and magisterial authorities of the kingdom. The circular cards of the society were also seized.

Mr. Bone underwent an examination, and his papers and proposals for intended publications, were investigated.

Alexander Galloway came up to inquire after his brother, and it is said, to make a voluntary surrender of his person, if called on. He was seized.

The council broke up at five in the evening, when the prisoners were sent back to their different prisons.

We did not hear of any arrests last night, but we believe many persons were apprehended in the country.

Yesterday we received Paris Journals up to the 18th inst. they contain nothing of importance. The late engagement between Sir R. Strachan and their gun boats is spoken of in their usual style of gaudiness, as may be seen in the letter from their commander. This force is said to have been composed of twelve large gun boats, each carrying three 24 pounders, and 26 others, each carrying an 18. The 4th demi-brigade of the army of Italy was on board, and its destination was supposed to be the Island of St. Marcou.

At Paris, the elections seem principally to engross the public attention; the spirit of party is become so violent, that it is supposed to be actuated more by private jealousy and ambition, than by any constitutional object. Not less than fifty four members of the electoral assembly of Paris were lately excluded, and still more rejections and personal denunciations are likely to succeed.

April 23.

Thursday dispatches were received at the admiralty from off Brest. The Triton frigate looked into that port on the 13th inst. and the force in the outer road consisted of 9 sail of the line, 13 frigates and 2 or 3 corvettes, apparently ready for sea. The Triton was to close in with the above men of war, that several shells were thrown, but none struck her.

The duke de Berry has arrived from Edinburg, charged by Monsieur, brother to Louis XVIII to tender his majesty his own services, as well as those of all the emigrated French noblemen in this country.

Government are unremitting in their measures to be instantly apprized of the approach of the enemy; and to repel them. Along the whole of the Kentish coast, in particular, nightly picquets are mounted, with numerous patrols of cavalry, so near as to be able to communicate with each other, whilst the spirit of the people is rousing in defence of all that is valuable.

April 24.

A letter from Brussels states, that several battalions of troops which were to have joined the army of England, have received counter orders; and are to proceed to the siege of Edinburg. Some of the papers repeat that the chief command of the army of England is now intrusted to general Kilmaine.

Rear-admiral Seymour, with three ships of the line and two frigates sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday evening to join the grand fleet under the command of lord Bridport.—It is understood that the French fleet was on the point of sailing from Brest. They are supposed to be destined for the coast of Ireland.

Government have issued orders that all the launches and long boats belonging to the merchants ships shall forthwith be armed to serve as gun boats, at the mouths of rivers, and in the creeks, ports or bays of our coasts where a force of this description may become of great use. This plan of arming is now universally adopted. Nearly 4000 gun boats now fitted or fitting out, will thus be added to the strength of the country, and furnish a force of invaluable utility. It is expected that this plan will be adopted in all the ports of Ireland.

Yesterday the chancellor of the exchequer finally concluded his bargain for a loan of seventeen millions for the service of the present year.

The theatres are about to add to the military associations: Drury Lane and Covent Garden, will form a corps of about 200 men each.

Letters by the mails from Dublin state that the disorders unfortunately prevailing in the sister kingdom, have not yet abated. Murders and assassinations are very frequent in different parts of the country.

Extract of a letter from Dublin.

"The following extraordinary instance of bravery occurred in the King's county, one of the 7th dragoon guards who was carrying dispatches to the high sheriff of the county, was attacked by nine defenders or United Irishmen, who demanded his letter, and on his refusal, they pelted stones at him, one of which nearly stunned him, but as soon as he recovered himself he took out one of his pistols and shot one man, then drew his sword and cut down another, he then pursued the rest, two of whom he secured; and brought them prisoners into the assize town while the judges were sitting."

April 25.

The papers that yesterday arrived from Cork and Dublin by the mails, are more than usually crowded with trials, convictions and executions, for burning houses, plundering for arms, swearing in United Irishmen, and assassinations. Of these it is impossible to give a full account, but in our paper this day will be found some very interesting details.

Extraordinary conjectures are formed respecting the destination of the French expedition from Toulon. Many persons imagine it is bound for Ireland, and as if there were to favour this idea, it was last night reported, that the Spanish fleet had sailed, taken admiral St. Vincent by surprise, and gained some advantage over him. The report is unworthy serious notice; but it is strange that so many persons, notwithstanding the length and difficulty of the voyage, should imagine for a moment that an expedition from Toulon would attack Ireland. We still believe that Naples is the object of that armament; some pretend that Gibraltar is to be assaulted, but least of all do we think that the avowed point, Egypt, is the place to which it will sail.

The Hamburg mail due on Sunday, arrived yesterday. It contains little intelligence except the note which the French plenipotentiaries at Rastadt have transmitted to the deputation of the empire, in answer to their note of the 5th inst.

In this they refuse to withdraw their troops from the right bank of the Rhine, alleging that the relinquishment of military posts can never be expected to take place till the complete conclusion of peace.—With respect to the two other points required by the deputation, they say that they have already declared themselves relative to the second proposition in the note of the 11th of March, when they said that, in the course of the future discussions they would not depart from what should be just, and to the common interest of both nations. As to the 18 articles annexed to the note of the 5th of March, they say, that some of them can admit of no doubt; such, for example, as the security of private property, the legal exercise of religious worship, and the oblivion of all opinions that may have been expressed during the war; while others are totally incompatible with the sovereignty of its constitution. They therefore recommend to the deputation, as the most certain means of accelerating the peace, to employ themselves in the application of the principle of secularization; to which they have acceded; and frame some general rules which shall determine what states shall furnish the indemnifications.

The grand expedition preparing by the French in the Mediterranean ports will consist of the French Venetian fleet of 24 ships of war, the Toulon fleet and all the transports that can be collected at Ancona, Civita Vecchia, Genoa, Marseilles, &c. on board of which 50,000 French troops will be embarked. The whole expedition will be commanded by admiral Bruys, and general Bugey De Hilliers; the troops for the landing are to be under the command of general Melles.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will **SOLD at PUBLIC SALE**, on the premises, on Monday the 23d of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

THAT valuable tract of land called **SMITH'S DELIGHT**, containing 120 acres, the property of **SAMUEL MAYNARD**, late of Anne Arundel county, within about two miles of the Chesapeake Bay, well watered, about twenty acres of it valuable meadow ground; the greatest part of the residue cleared and fit for cultivation. The terms on which the above property is sold are, that the purchaser shall give approved bond, with security, to the trustees, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.
June 29, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of **BENEDICT EDELEN**, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

JESSE EDELEN, Administrator.
ELECTIUS EDELEN, Administrator.
Piscataway, June 8, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living three miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, a negro man named **DICK**, who calls himself **DICK TANEY**, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, stout and well made, has very large feet, and is remarkably fond of dress; his clothing cannot be described, as he took a variety with him. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive **TWENTY DOLLARS**, and if thirty miles from home thirty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by **WILLIAM E. BERRY**.

June 30, 1798.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

REV. JOHN ASHTON, Annapolis.
James Brice, William C. Burray, Mr. Bates (2), Thomas Blackithon, care of Philip B. Key, Annapolis; James Brown, sen. Elk-Ridge; John Callahan, Richard A. Contee (5), Robert Coon, Samuel Chew (2), Annapolis; Thomas R. Croft, near Annapolis; George Grandall, West river; Gabriel Duvall, John Davidson, Walter Dorsey, Robert Duvall, William Duffin, Samuel Dodge, Mrs. Walter Dutany, jun. Annapolis; Bennett Darvall, near Pig Point; Peter Eason, Annapolis; Col. Forster, Baruck Fogarty, Annapolis; John Galloway (6), James Gibson, care of Mr. Duffin; Monf. Grinnon, Joseph Guerin, Robert Gover (4), John George, Frederick and Samuel Green, Messrs. Green, Samuel Green, Annapolis; Joshua Giffith, Anne Arundel county; Alexander C. Hanson, John Hamilton, Aquila Hall, James L. Higgins, care of Mr. Ridgely, John J. Hellen, John Hunt, Lawrence Hall, William Jackson, Samuel Harlan (2), Annapolis; Margaret Hall, near Annapolis; Samuel Harrison (2), near Pig-Point; Thomas Jennings, Mr. Jennings, Annapolis; Richard Knowles, John Kneith, Annapolis; Richard T. Lownds, Mr. Lullis, Mr. La Neuville, Edward Linthecum, John Livvill, Annapolis; Charles de Madlen (2), George Marie, rev. H. Marquit, Gilbert Mordoch (2), Isaac Meek, care of Mrs. Barber, John McCate, Annapolis; Mrs. Nelson, care of Mrs. McGath, Annapolis; Thomas O'Donoghue, near West river; Monf. O'Dubois, Annapolis; William Page, Samuel Pascoy, Cesar Peterson, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds, William Ross (2), Annapolis; Richard Rawlings, near Annapolis; James Reynolds, near Elk-Ridge Landing; Dr. Rhinold, Kenilworth; Anne Stuew, Charles Stewart, William Stewart, William Sprigg, of Joseph (2), Annapolis; Robert H. Smith, Patuxent river; George Smith, near Pig Point; John Snowden; Friedrich Thornhill, Annapolis; James Winchester (8), Elizabeth Whitehead (7), William Watkins, Alexander White, 5d, John Welch, Philip Watts, care of J. Pinkney, James West, jun. Annapolis; Joseph and Nicholas G. Watkins (2), Anne Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.
All persons sending for any of the above letters are requested to send the money, or they will not be delivered.
July 1, 1798.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, will be **SOLD at PUBLIC SALE**, on Thursday the 24th day of July next, at London-town.

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of **ELIZABETH FARRIS**, late of said county, deceased, for the payment of the debts due from said estate. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by **ROBERT WELCH, Administrator.**
At the same time and place will be sold the houses and lots in London-town, belonging to the deceased.
June 19, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE on Monday the 30th of July next,

THAT valuable estate, the property of the subscriber, situate in Anne Arundel county, and State of Maryland, commonly called **HAWTHORN RIDGE**, distant 12 miles from Annapolis, 7 from the Chesapeake, 1 from Patuxent river, 23 from the city of Washington, and 35 from the city of Baltimore, containing 1075 acres; upwards of half of this estate is now clothed with valuable woods, it abounds with very rich low ground which may easily be converted into excellent meadow and be watered at will; the soil is various, as to quality, a part being stiff and excellently adapted to small grain, and other parts to Indian corn and tobacco of the first quality; there is on it a new handsome large framed mansion house, commanding a very beautiful, extensive, and variegated prospect. The situation is remarkably cool and pleasant, and no family in the State of Maryland enjoyed better health than the subscriber's during eighteen years residence on said estate. It will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may be most agreeable to such persons as may wish to purchase. Terms of sale will be, the purchase money to be paid at four equal yearly payments, with interest, and if not so paid, the whole to be immediately due and recoverable. Three hundred and seventy-five acres of said land are leased for a term of years, thirteen of which are unexpired, yielding an annual rent at the rate of 2500 lbs. of crop tobacco per hundred acres.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

Seth Sweetser,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer.
HAS received from London, a handsome assortment of Ladies fancy coloured kiddy slippers, with York and spring heels, and Windsor do. with cords of the best quality and newest fashions; has also received from Boston a quantity of sole leather and shoe thread, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.
N. B. He requests each person against whom he has an account unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to call and settle it, and solicit an immediate compliance with this request.
Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **JOHN GREEN**, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to **WILLIAM GREEN, Administrator.**
June 27, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th inst. a young black fellow by the name of **CHARLES**, about five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing is uncertain, as he took with him more than one suit, but except his coat and shirts, his other cloaths consisted chiefly of nankeen; he had a sifter sold by **MR. LEONARD GARY**, in Georgetown, some time last winter, (who also ran away from me) by the name of **MOLL**, who, some time before she was apprehended, had hired herself to **MR. JOHN LONG**, of Georgetown. The above described fellow may attempt to get there, or harbour with his father, who is called **NED**, and is the property and lives at the plantation of **MR. DAVID STEWART**, near **MR. JOHN THOMAS**, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends said negro, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.
THOMAS FINDEE.
N. B. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned harboring or concealing said negro at their peril.
T. P.
June 25, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody, on June 11, is a runaway, a negro man by the name of **NACE**, he is about five feet five or six inches high, about forty eight years of age, and thin made; his clothing is a linen upper jacket, blue cloth under jacket; linen shirt, nankeen breeches, old shoes, and broad cloth great coat, and says he belongs to **ELIZABETH BERRY**, of Prince-George's county, State of Maryland. His master is desired to come and take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expenses, according to law.
JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.
June 8, 1798.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, taken up as a stray, a sorrel mare, not broke, about four years old, thirteen hands and a half high, with a blaze face, neither docked nor branded, and is a natural pacer. The above mare came to the subscriber's plantation sometime in the course of last summer. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.
THOMAS SNOWDEN.
June 20, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition Baltimore county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, to-wit: **CURTIS'S LOT**, **CHURCH'S AND BRIDGES**, and **TOLLY'S FURNACE**, all lying in Baltimore county.
AQUILA HALL.
June 1, 1798.

BACON'S LAWS
For Sale.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

For SALE,

At the subscriber's farm, near Annapolis, **EIGHTY EWES** and forty **LAMBS**, the ewes were selected last year from an excellent flock of sheep, are chiefly three years old, healthy, and in good order. Also a likely bay horse, fifteen hands high, and four years old.
HENRY MAYNARD.
June 11, 1798.

LEWIS NETH

HAS received a general assortment of **GOODS**, suitable to the season, imported in the last vessels from **LONDON** and **LIVERPOOL**, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for **CASH**, or on the usual credit to those who have been punctual in their payments to him.
He requests each person against whom he has an account, unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to settle and pay the balance due thereon, and solicit an immediate compliance with this request.
Annapolis, June 14, 1798.

Millinery Fashions.

MRS. WILLIAMS
Has received the whole of her London **SPRING FASHIONS**, viz:
By the snow-Eliza, captain Benson, the Duncan, Camperdown and helmet bonnets.
By the Montezuma, captain Chase, the York-har, Duncan-fall dress cap, Grecian bonnet, and most fashionable cloak patterns.
By the ship-Eliza, captain Basset, the Heron and cottage bonnets, the open fall dress and cottage half dress caps.
Mrs. Williams being extensively supplied with articles suitable for her business, ladies finding their own materials cannot have their millinery made in her house.
The greatest attention will be given to orders from the country.
Millinery packed on a particular plan, so as to go in perfect condition to any distance.
No abatement from the price asked, nor can any article of millinery be returned.
Millinery room, from London,
No. 30, Market Street.
The printers in Baltimore, Annapolis, Hagleytown, Fredericktown, Alexandria, Georgetown, Richmond, and Norfolk, will please to give the above two dollars worth of room in their respective papers, and apply in Baltimore for payment.
June 1.

To be RENTED,

And possession given in December, **THE** plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, known by the name of the **RISEING SUN**, it lies on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore and Fredericktown, and is a very convenient house for a tavern, having a good stable, and every necessary out house.
The subscriber has for sale a quantity of locust, cedar and walnut posts, which he will deliver at Annapolis, Baltimore, or at his landing on Severn river. For terms apply to **AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.**
Head of Severn, Anne Arundel county,
May 29, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to **ROBERT CHRISTIE**, Esq. of London, are requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to receive and give acquittals for the same; those who do not comply with this notice within a reasonable time will be commenced against them. Cash, bills of exchange on London, or tobacco, will be received in payment.
J. H. STONE.
Annapolis, May 30, 1798. 6w

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received, by the very latest arrivals from England, a very elegant assortment of seasonable **GOODS**, consisting of Irish linses, Russias shirting, cotton stripes, apron check, bed ticking, striped Holland, dimities, muslins, printed cottons of the newest styles, among which are the Duncan, Camperdown, and Washington fancy, thick-facts, corduroys, figured and plain ribbons, and gingham of various fabrics, ladies fancy bonnets, and fans, &c. Likewise a good choice of groceries, among which are, raisins, almonds, French brandy, rum, brown and loaf sugars, hyson and souchoong teas, coffee, chocolate, molasses, pepper and other spices, &c. &c. all which articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms the purchaser can possibly expect.
WILLIAM WELLS.
I request that all persons who are in debt to me, on bond, note, or open account, to make immediate payment, otherwise they may expect that I shall proceed in such cases as the law directs.
W. W.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.
ORDERED: That the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for electors of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases, be published once in each week, for the term of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council
of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.
And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.
And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for electors of the senate.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for electors of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form of government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for electors of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniences, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmations as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonites, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmations as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,
The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1797.

To be RENTED,
And possession given immediately,
THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.
April 18, 1798.

For SALE,
A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of four families, the first, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service; the second, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for service; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the small pox except a few small ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that have got husbands may be purchased in the same neighbourhood.
GEORGE SMITH.
Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

To be SOLD, on credit,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty panels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to SAMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne Arundel county.
p 15 of LANCELOT WARFIELD.
April 7, 1798.

Lands for Sale.
CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situated on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundants of fine springs and brooks, sufficient for any and every kind of domestic use; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grain. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Millions of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of fine trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plan of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yeager and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at the Vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evi's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty acres, lying on Evi's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West Point, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run, on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about six miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Run, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Old Rain, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Beech Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing fifty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Rois's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any persons desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will show the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs; if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jess now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patowmack, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and show the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hager's town; and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline county, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.
I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.
SAMUEL GODMAN.
February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIII^d YEAR.)
MAR

LONDON.
THE preparation continued in with unremitting divided application and the spec they have destined for, as the Directory have something an idle scheme of terrifying this momentary popularity in their at this moment is that of a ban last resources in the purchase of is at last a prospect of success, will be raised a little sooner, certainly, than they would have ever attempted for impracticable.
We are told, that in addition to the collected at Flushing, but particular construction, are bus opposite to our eastern coasts. these harbours are too narrow for a square-rail of the large of these new ones shall be constructed that they shall be grappled soon as they are out of the harbor.
This may be very absurd upon which our enemies have which they sacrifice all the their other favourite; but, as project of amassing at Paris all are:—For this project they are their best troops, the army of distinguished officers, who have voted in this desperate enterprise can be called a sacrifice, on the who would feel themselves endangered and importunate elation of a government, whose policy is grounded on man suffering, and a contempt

DUBLIN.
At a moment so awfully when rebellion has dared to fl quarters of the kingdom—and openly and avowedly making prisons for invasion, the con who might be expected to take of their sovereign and coun regulation. Cold—refer proring by words, or deeds, of treason, so alarming to all feasibility of Muscovites. We have a right to demand motives to so strange a topor means to oppose the rebels an alive to the dangers with which this obvious truth flashes on the intellect reproach—and if by deeds and comments shall gathering to cover them all will be entitled to no thanks.
It is said, that in Limerick voluntarily forward and took declaring that they had no of proving their sincerity, th and no arms found in them will be the consequence of immediately purified.

A remarkable instance of the United Irishmen every thing which vitiate or and the gallantry of a pri ends, occurred, on Thun miles of the town of Phillips ty:—The soldier, on his villed upon by six men to d of a public house; a section of the soldier expressed terms of loyal indignation i one of the assassins; his hori rapped unhurt, and extric Miller while the horse was the foremost ruffian through his sword and as the rest of in close on him, he cut off pately wounded a third, v the others fled.

BOSTON
Captain Clement, arriv of France, informs the to the government of the il been completed with the object of Tippo and as a proof of his had made overtures for and defensive.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 12, 1798.

LONDON, April 20.

THE preparations for a descent, are continued in all the ports of France, with unremitting activity. The undivided application of their exhausted finances to this favourite service, and the species of troops which they have destined for it, are sufficient proof that the Directory have something more in view than an idle scheme of terrifying this country, or acquiring a momentary popularity in their own.—Their situation at this moment is that of a bankrupt who employs his last resources in the purchase of a lottery ticket; there is at last a prospect of success, and if it fails them they will be ruined "a little sooner," but not with greater certainty, than they would have been if they had never attempted so impracticable a project.

We are told, that in addition to the immense armament collected at Flushing, gun boats and rafts of a particular construction, are building in all the ports opposite to our eastern coasts. As the mouths of all these harbours are too narrow to admit of the passage of a square-rigged vessel of the large size, it is intended that these new ones shall be constructed in an oblong form, and that they shall be grappled and lashed together as soon as they are out of the harbour.

This may be very absurd; but it is an absurdity upon which our enemies have set their hearts; to which they sacrifice all the plunder of Rome, and their other favourite; but, as it appears subordinate, project of amassing at Paris all the miracles of ancient art.—For this project they are preparing to sacrifice their best troops, the army of Italy, and their most distinguished officers, who have been elected, and devoted to this desperate enterprise.—If, indeed, that can be called a sacrifice, on the part of a government who would feel themselves disencumbered of a set of dangerous and importunate claimants upon the bankrupt finance of a government, whose every principle and rule of policy is grounded on an indifference to human suffering, and a contempt for human life.

DUBLIN, April 18.

At a moment so awfully critical as the present, when rebellion has dared to shew its head in various quarters of the kingdom—and when the French are openly and avowedly making the most formidable preparations for invasion, the conduct of certain characters, who might be expected to take an active part on the side of their sovereign and country, is a subject of general speculation. Cold—reserved—insolent, not disapproving by words, or deeds, they look on the progress of treason, so alarming to all other men, with the insensibility of Muscovites. We do not say that the public have a right to demand an explanation of their motives to so strange a topor, when every man who seems to oppose the rebels and the French is sensibly alive to the dangers with which we are threatened; but this obvious truth flashes on every mind—if we should persist in the conflict, they will merit eternal and the blackest reproach—and if the constitution of king, lords and commons shall survive the storm which is gathering to cover them all with one destruction, they will be entitled to no thanks.

It is said, that in Limerick twenty united men came voluntarily forward and took the oaths of allegiance, declaring that they had no arms concealed.—By way of proving their sincerity, their houses were searched, and no arms found in them all. This will shew what will be the consequence of lenient measures indiscriminately pursued.

A remarkable instance of the treachery and cowardice of the United Irishmen, (a name expressive of every thing which vitiates or degrades human nature,) and the gallantry of a private of the 7th dragoon guards, occurred, on Thursday night within a few miles of the town of Philips-town, in the King's county.—The soldier, on his way to quarters, was prevailed upon by six men to drink with them at the door of a public house; a seditious toast having been proposed, the soldier expressed his disapprobation in terms of loyal indignation; he was instantly fired at by one of the assassins; his horse was killed, but he himself escaped unhurt, and extricated his pistol from the holster while the horse was in the act of falling, he shot the foremost ruffian through the body; he then drew his sword and as the rest of the banditti endeavoured to close on him, he cut off the head of one, and dangerously wounded a third, whom he took into custody; the others fled.

BOSTON, July 2.

Captain Clement, arrived here yesterday, from the island of France, informs that the request of Tippe Saib to the government of the island, for military assistance had been complied with; and that the troops had been sent; the object of Tippe was a war against the English; and as a proof of his attachment to the French, he had made overtures for effecting an alliance, offensive and defensive.

Captain C. also informs, that a few days previous to his sailing, a second St. Domingo scene was plotted by the sans-culottes—but that a timely discovery had prevented its dreadful consequences; that the terror which this infernal scheme produced among the inhabitants, had caused the troops to be ordered away; and that they had all actually embarked for France.

A vessel from Lisbon, arrived at Halifax, brings intelligence of Lord St. Vincent's fleet having captured and sent in a Spanish ship worth 3,000,000 dollars.

NEW-YORK, July 2.

We are happy to learn how generally the spirit of arming in defence of our country is diffusing itself. The flame of patriotism, like that of 1775, is rapidly spreading—the citizens even go before our legislators in spirit of preparation for defence. The commercial towns are raising money to build or equip vessels of force, the citizens are aiding the repair of our fortifications; and young men in Philadelphia, New-York and New-Haven are already enrolled and under discipline for public service. We trust these examples will be imitated in every part of the union. "Old men for council—and young men for arms," is the maxim that prevails. We trust in six months one hundred thousand young men will be disciplined, officered and adorned with the badge of their patriotism, the American cockade.

July 3.

There is at Quebec a sixty-four gun ship, which we understand has been offered for sale to government. She was launched the 14th May last, and is in complete sailing order, having her guns and water casks on board.

It is to be wished, that government perceiving the great service she may be, particularly as a defence to the port of New-York, and the delay attending the building of vessels, will be inclined to extend permission to the president to purchase said ship.

The merchant's subscription amounted yesterday to between 72 and 75,000 dollars. Notwithstanding the subscription progresses more slowly than could be wished, we doubt not but it will ultimately be as considerable as that of any state in the union.

April 27, capt. Henchman was boarded by a French privateer of 12 four-pounders, who informed him that a decree was passed in France, that no American vessel should be troubled. He likewise said there were 180,000 men ready for embarking to invade England. He had the day before burnt and sunk 4 English vessels, between the Sheen Lighter and Flamborough Head, and drove one ship on shore while we were in sight of him.

LEXINGTON, May 30.

The public are cautioned against counterfeit post notes, of the bank of Baltimore—a person from one of the southern states, has lately passed through the settlements of Cumberland, where he put a number of those counterfeit notes into circulation, and came from thence into this state, last week. We have our information from a gentleman of respectability, immediately from Nashville, who had in his possession one of the counterfeit notes.

About a fortnight since, two men who had stolen several horses from the neighborhood of Louisville, were pursued as far as St. Vincennes, and as they had passed that place, the pursuers employed two men there, to follow them, and if possible, overtake and bring them back. Messrs. Beard and Herbin were the persons employed at St. Vincennes, who followed and took both thieves, and handcuffed them. On their return, one evening when they had encamped, Slaughter, one of the thieves, slipped off his handcuffs, and whilst Beard was some distance from the fire, caught up one of the guns belonging to the pursuers, and shot Herbin dead on the spot—Beard ran up on hearing the gun, and as he approached, Slaughter snatched the other gun at him, two or three times. Beard having a tomahawk in hand, rushed up and tomahawked him.—We have this information from two gentlemen who live in Louisville, where the other prisoner is in goal.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

All is quiet at the fort—the vessels with the French passengers on board have been safely moored under the guns.

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of the American ship *Sain Americain*, detained at the Fort, dated 28th June, 1798.

We have been this morning notified by the health-officer, that all vessels having French passengers on board must weigh anchor—that they must moor themselves under the cannon of the fort, or under those of the *Loop*, (as was Delaware, now lying here); in consequence of the report of the captain of the ship *Joséphine*, arrived here three days ago from Jeremie, (who has many negroes on board belonging to his passengers) that they did not leave on board his vessel, and committed other insults, as he says, of which I do not believe the half. It is the opinion of the other captains that this man is tired of his passengers, and would gladly disembarrass himself of them as soon as possible, in order not to be detained when his quarantine is finished. It is very certain that on board no other vessel, where there are negro passengers, has there been any cause of complaint.—From this, Sir, new obstacles to detain us have arisen, in which there is no real foundation."

July 5.

A vessel arrived at New-York from Lisbon on Friday evening last—her letters are to the 12th May. A letter dated at New-York, Saturday morning, says—the captain of the above vessel reports Lord Jervis was off Lisbon with his whole fleet and a hundred sail of transports—that Spain was negotiating a peace with England—that a courier had arrived at Lisbon from Madrid, on which a packet was immediately dispatched for London.

Letters from Spain inform, that the crew of the Spanish privateer which captured the ship *Hunter*, captain Whitlock, were all imprisoned at Algeiras for having maltreated captain Whitlock's crew.

Arrived at the fort, the schooner *Dick*, captain Lillibridge, in 10 days from Cape-Francois. An embargo was expected to be laid soon after capt. Lillibridge sailed. No accounts had been received there of the war measures of our government. Captain Barney was at the Cape, and had applied for permission to come to America, but as he held a commission under the French government, he was ordered to France. There were 8 or 10 vessels, from different parts of the United States at the Cape, none of which belonged to this port.

Extract of a letter from captain Sillace, of the ship *Portland*, of Boston, to a gentleman in this town, dated GENOA, April 6.

"The French have a great expedition on foot in this quarter, the destination of which is not publicly known. They are fitting out transports from this, Marseilles, Leghorn, and all the neighbouring ports; they had taken up 83 vessels in this port, some days ago; and on the 3d inst. they laid an embargo on all vessels not then loaded and ready for sea, in consequence of their having a notion for an additional number of 50 ships, and on the day following, all vessels in port were examined, for the purpose of selecting the most commodious of them for their use. The French entirely govern in this quarter."

Last week several vessels arrived at the fort with a considerable number of French royalists from Port au Prince. Much uneasiness was excited by the alleged disorderly behaviour of these people and their hostile dispositions to the American government.

The governor of Pennsylvania deemed it his duty to prolong the term of quarantine, that the federal government might, if it law fit, interpose its authority. He of course made a communication of the facts to the president, who communicated them to congress. The correspondence was published, and produced the following statement. From the information furnished by this statement and from other considerations we understand that apprehension has subsided, and that the persons will be permitted to land.

REPLY OF THE FRENCH ROYALISTS.

WE, the undersigned, captain, owner, passengers, of the armed ship *Melpomene*, now forcibly detained in the river Delaware, and placed between the cannon of Fort Mifflin and those of the American floop of war the *Delaware*, having been injured and defamed by the falsehoods and misrepresentations that have been circulated respecting us, and particularly by those contained in a letter from Pinckerton to the president of the board of health, and in an extract of a letter from major Toulard to the secretary of war, we feel ourselves called upon, as well for the sake of our reputation as our interest, to give thereto an explicit and public reply.

We therefore, attest, with the solemnity of an oath, that all the pretended facts, stated in the above mentioned letters, are false, groundless and calumnious, as far as relate to us; that the truth is, we are all peaceable people and of good character, and that we all have fortunes more or less considerable, already lodged in the United States of America; that we have besides, sums on board more than sufficient to convince the government that we are not vagabonds, and "without any funds," as has been asserted by the *mediant* and *generous* David Pinckerton; the falsehood of whose assertion it is extremely easy for us to prove to the satisfaction of any person who may be sent to verify the fact.

There are at this moment on board the ship, 56 white passengers, of whom 29 are men, 16 women, and 11 children; 15 negroes, of whom 27 are men, 21 women, and 7 children. All the slaves have followed their owners from choice, and are, as David Pinckerton says, "attached to their masters interest;" but not one of them is armed, nor is there one of them that ever bore arms.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The preceding orders in various instances having been ineffectually repeated, it is not without some degree of concern, that the commander in chief, from a sense of public duty, is constrained once more to renew them. He is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in effecting their execution, arising from the manifold defects in the militia system, but he has flattered himself that the zeal of the officers would have surmounted them long before this time.

As the aspect of our public affairs is extremely hostile, and as a speedy call may be made for this corps of the militia, it is earnestly pressed by the commander in chief, upon all the officers, especially those whose immediate duty it is to exert themselves in completing the drafts, so as to be ready at a moment's warning.

The major-generals of the second and third divisions are directed to rate to the commander in chief the causes of delay. In their absence out of the state, the eldest brigadier will attend to the discharge of this duty.

The adjutant-general will attend to the foregoing orders.

By order of the commander in chief,
HENRY CARBERY,
Adjutant-general.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of congress, so much of the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as laws from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said certificates, and indents of interest, at the treasury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock equal to the amount of the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sums of the said loan-office and final settlement certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, will be discharged after liquidation at the treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treasury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congress, passed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act respecting loan-office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the treasury."

18. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attorneys, at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the principal sums of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of loans, will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

19. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debt aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

20. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent. stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

By order of the board of commissioners,
of the sinking fund,
EDWARD JONES, Sec'y.

THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, July 13, 1798.

Will be presented, (never acted here,) a celebrated Comedy, (written by the author of Columbus, Children in the Wood, &c.) called,

The Way to get Married.

To which will be added, a Farce, in two acts, called,

The Spoil'd Child.

On Monday, a new comedy (never acted here,) called **The WILL, Or, A School for Daughters,** with entertainments.

THE subscriber has for sale, a small **CART,** with harness. The price is thirty dollars.
WILLIAM KILTY.

Annapolis, June 1798.

VERY little notice has hitherto been taken of an advertisement, inserted some time since in the Maryland Gazette, respecting the payment of officers fees put into my hands for collection for the year 1797, I hereby give this last notice, that all those fees become payable on the tenth day of August next, and expect those persons from whom they are due will settle on or before that day, as I shall immediately thereafter proceed to execute all delinquents, and they may expect, where that is the case, I shall exact poundage fees for my trouble.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1798.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Piscataway, July 1, 1798.

THOMAS G. ADDISON, Esq; Piscataway, Maryland.

- The rev. W. D. Addison, Oxen Hill.
- Doct. William Baker, 2 letters.
- Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; 3 letters.
- Josiah Beall, Esq; 2 letters.
- Mr. Richd. B. A. Boardman, near Piscataway.
- Mr. Thos. B. Clements, Piscataway.
- Mr. Moses Caswood, near Piscataway.
- Gen. John Dent, near Piscataway.
- Mr. Thomas M. Dent, Charles county, 2 letters.
- Mr. George W. Dent, Piscataway.
- Mr. Peter Dejean, Piscataway, 2 letters.
- Miss Diggs, Patowmack, 2 letters.
- Mr. Edward Edelen, near Piscataway, 2 letters.
- Doct. Melancthon Freeman, Piscataway.
- Thomas Hanson, Esq; Oxen Hill.
- Mr. Samuel Hamilton, Green Hill.
- Mr. Leonard Jenkins, Charles county.
- Joseph W. Kennard, Piscataway.
- Mrs. Chloe Lee, Poplar Hill.
- Mrs. Jane Mackall, care of Mr. Marshall Dent.
- Mr. Middleton Marlowe, Piscataway.
- Mr. Samuel H. Marlowe, Piscataway.
- John Plumb, Nanjemoy Creek.
- Mr. James Short, planter, Piscataway.
- Capt. Richd. Stonefreet, Broad Creek.
- Mr. Henry Stonefreet, Piscataway.
- Mr. William Streytitz, tailor in or near Piscataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 25th of June last, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of **JOE**, but since calls himself **JAMES**, and says that he belongs to **JOSEPH CARTER**, of Baltimore county, and lives about 5 miles from Baltimore city, state of Maryland; he is very black, about 5 feet 11 inches high, slim made; his clothing is a black furred hat, striped nankeen coat, white cotton jacket, white shirt, nankeen breeches, white cotton stockings, and new shoes, with ribbons in them, and sundry other cloaths. His master is desired to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expences according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 9th, 1798.

DANCING.

MR. and MRS. BYRNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that during their stay in this city they intend giving instructions in the most useful and fashionable parts in the art of dancing, now made use of in the polished parts of Europe. For particulars inquire of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, at Mrs. Foxcroft's, back of the Stadt-house.

To be **SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE,** on Monday the 30th of July next,

THAT valuable estate, the property of the subscriber, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland, commonly called **HAWTHORN RIDGE**, distant 12 miles from Annapolis, 7 from the Chesapeake, 1 from Patuxent river, 25 from the city of Washington, and 35 from the city of Baltimore, containing 1675 acres; upwards of half of this estate is now clothed with valuable woods, it abounds with very rich low ground which may easily be converted into excellent meadow and be watered at will; the soil is various as to quality, a part being stiff and excellently adapted to small grain, and other parts to Indian corn and tobacco of the first quality; there is on it a new handsome large framed mansion house, commanding a very beautiful, extensive, and variegated prospect. The situation is remarkably cool and pleasant, and no family in the state of Maryland enjoyed better health than the subscriber's during eighteen years residence on said estate. It will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may be most agreeable to such persons as may wish to purchase. Terms of sale will be, the purchase money to be paid at four equal yearly payments, with interest, and if not so paid, the whole to be immediately due and recoverable. Three hundred and seventy-five acres of said land are leased for a term of years, thirteen of which are unexpired, yielding an annual rent at the rate of 2500 lbs. of crop tobacco per hundred acres.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **JOHN GREEN**, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM GREEN, Administrator.

June 27, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will **SELL, at PUBLIC SALE,** on the premises, on Monday the 23d of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable tract of land called **SMITH'S DELIGHT**, containing 170 acres, the property of **SAMUEL MAYNARD**, sen. lying in Anne-Arundel county, within about two miles of the Chesapeake Bay, well watered, about twenty acres of it valuable meadow ground; the greatest part of the residue cleared and fit for cultivation. The terms on which the above property is sold are, that the purchaser shall give approved bond, with security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.

June 29, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of **BENEDICT EDELEN**, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, to the subscribers, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

JESSE EDELEN,
ELECTIUS EDELEN, Administrators.
Piscataway, June 8, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living three miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, a negro man named **DICK**, who calls himself **DICK TANEY**, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, stout and well made, has very large feet, and is remarkably fond of dress; his cloathing cannot be described, as he took a variety with him. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive **TWENTY DOLLARS**, and if thirty miles from home thirty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM E. BERRY.

June 30, 1798.

Seth Sweetser,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS received from London, a handsome assortment of Ladies fancy coloured kiddy slippers, with York and Spring heels, and Windsor do. with cords of the best quality and newest fashions; has also received from Bolton a quantity of sole leather and shoe thread, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. He requests each person against whom he has an account unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to call and settle it, and solicit an immediate compliance with this request.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th inst. a young black fellow by the name of **CHARLES**, about five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing is uncertain, as he took with him more than one suit, but except his coat and shirt, his other cloaths consisted chiefly of nankeen; he had a sifter sold by Mr. **LEONARD GARY**, in George-town, some time last winter, (who also ran away from me) by the name of **MOLL**, who, some time before she was apprehended, had hired herself to a Mr. **JOHN LONG**, of George-town. The above described fellow may attempt to get there, or harbour with his father, who is called **NED**, and is the property and lives at the plantation of Mr. **DAVID STEUART**, near Mr. **JOHN TROMAS'S**, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends said negro, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned harbouring or concealing said negro at their peril.

June 25, 1798.

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received, by the very latest arrivals from England, a very elegant assortment of reasonable **GOODS**, consisting of Irish linens, Russia sheeting, cotton stripes, apron check, bed ticking, striped Holland, dimities, muslins, printed cottons of the newest styles, among which are the Duncan, Camperdown, and Washington fancy, thick sets, corduroys, figured and plain nankeens, and gingham of various fancies, ladies fancy bonnets, and fans, &c. Likewise a good choice of groceries, among which are, raisins, almonds, French brandy; rums, brown and loaf sugars, hyson and fouchong teas, coffee, chocolate, molasses, pepper and other spices, &c. &c. all which articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms the purchaser can possibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

It request that all persons who are in debt to me on bond, note, or open account, to make immediate payment, otherwise they may expect that I shall proceed in such cases as the law directs.

W. W.

FOUND adrift, at the mouth of South river, a quantity of **SCANTLING**. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM PURDIE.

May 1, 1798.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all and every case where the sheriff or collector of any county within this state shall hereafter levy, and collect or receive, or ought to levy and collect, any sum or sums of money or tobacco for the use of any person or persons whatsoever, and shall refuse or neglect to pay over the same to the person or persons, or to the order of the person or persons, entitled or authorized to receive the same, by the time required by law, it shall and may be lawful, and the several county courts or general court, as the case may be, are hereby required, upon motion made on behalf of the person or persons entitled or authorized to receive the money or tobacco levied and collected as aforesaid, or which ought to be levied and collected as aforesaid, and on producing to the court before whom such motion shall be made a stated account of the demand, supported by such affidavit or vouchers as the court shall reasonably require, to order a judgment to be entered, and an immediate execution to issue thereon, against the person or property of such sheriff or collector, to levy and compel the payment of such sum of money or tobacco so due and payable; provided, that a copy of the demand, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered in writing to such sheriff or collector, or left at his last place of abode, for the space of twenty days previous to the sitting of the court at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such sheriff or collector shall, in person or by attorney, controvert the demand, and desire a jury to be impanelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately impanelled and charged to try and ascertain an issue, whether the said sheriff or collector be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money or tobacco to the person or persons so claiming and authorized to receive the same; and the court are hereby empowered and required, upon such verdict of the jury, to pass judgment against the said sheriff or collector, upon which there shall be no writ of error, *superfatus*, injunction or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgment had in the said courts.

THOSE of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county who are owing for officers fees for the year 1797, are hereby desired to take notice of the above clause of an act of the general assembly, passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of monies levied or received by sheriffs and collectors. The accounts for fees will, in a very short time, be delivered to the respective persons from whom they are due, and I am in hopes that all who are indebted for fees will prepare themselves for a speedy settlement, as no indulgence can or will be given, and the largest accounts, (if not settled) will be first executed for, by
JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 24, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again. WILLIAM HALL, 3d.
February 8, 1798.

BACON'S LAWS For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

For SALE,

At the subscriber's farm, near Annapolis, EIGHTY EWES and forty LAMBS, the ewes were selected last year from an excellent flock of sheep, are chiefly three years old, healthy, and in good order; also a likely bay horse, fifteen hands high, and four years old. 6w
HENRY MAYNADIER.

June 11, 1798.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately, THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, is contained 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SERRICO, West river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.
April 18, 1798.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offender.
THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.
June 12, 1798.

Millinery Fashions.

Mrs. WILLIAMS
Has received the whole of her London SPRING FASHIONS, viz.

By the snow Eliza, captain Benson, the Dundee, Camperdown and helmet bonnets.
By the Montezuma, captain Chase, the York hat, Duncan full dress cap, Grecian bonnet, and most fashionable cloak patterns.

By the ship Eliza, captain Bassett, the Heron and cottage bonnets, the opera full dress and cottage half dress caps.

Mrs. Williams being extensively supplied with articles suitable for her business, ladies finding their own materials cannot have their millinery made in her house.

The greatest attention will be given to orders from the country.

Millinery packed on a particular plan, so as to go in perfect condition to any distance.

No abatement from the price asked, nor can any article of millinery be returned.

Millinery room, from London,
No. 50, Market-Street.

The printers in Easton, Annapolis, Hagar's-town, Frederick-town, Alexandria, George-town, Richmond and Norfolk, will please to give the above two dollars worth of room in their respective papers, and apply in Baltimore for payment.
June 1.

LEWIS NETH

HAS received a general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, imported in the last vessels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for CASH, or on the usual credit to those who have been punctual in their payments to him.

He requests each person against whom he has an account, unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to settle and pay the balance due thereon, and solicits an immediate compliance with this request.
Annapolis, June 14, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Hockley Works, near Elk-Ridge Landing, the 12th inst. a negro man named DAVY, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout made, very black, and has lost 3 or 4 of his fore teeth; he had on when he went away an osnabrig shirt and trousers, a drab coloured kersey jacket, and an old canvas hat cover in place of a hat, and was barefooted. Whoever secures the said negro, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive if 10 miles from home ten dollars, if 20 miles fifteen, and if 30 miles the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable expences, paid by
JOHN WRIGHT, Manager.
Hockley, May 29. 3w

To be RENTED,

And possession given in December,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, known by the name of the RISING SUN, it lies on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore and Frederick-town, and is a very convenient house for a tavern, having a good stable, and every necessary out house.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of locust, cedar and walnut posts, which he will deliver at Annapolis, Baltimore, or at his landing on Severn river. For terms apply to
AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.
Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county,
May 29, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty panels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LYMUET WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.
p15 11
April 7, 1798.
LANCLOT WARFIELD.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situated on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of *water-work*; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grass. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-houses of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yeter and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evert's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-two acres, lying on Evert's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good ten-yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small tenement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rais, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing sixty acres. Dupps, containing fifty acres. Roll's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs; and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patowmack, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's-town; and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Mestman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.
SAMUEL GODMAN.
February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LIND YEAR.)

MAR

ROME,
HERE are 30 the frontiers; defended with battalions of Naples was advanced as far as the animosity against the French some communes of the Roman religious and political emissaries two movements, in which killed.

ANCONA,
Two half brigades are at the bark at this port, to take part in giving rise to a thousand conj but it is not believed their despatches.

VIENNA
The French ambassador has servants to sell the remainder of to protect them from any kind allowed a strong guard till the pasture, which took place on

RASTAD
In the answer of the French last note of the Imperial deposition of the left bank of the Rhine shall be executed and participated by no others sent. The islands of the Rhine public: they express a hope of all the large rivers are granted them—they refer to the right bank view of aggrandizement, but tranquillity, and to prevent all demand the demolition of the city of Cassel with the French. On these conditions, so moderate, being performed, the French drawn from the right bank is expected—this is not the (Signed) T...

GENOA, 11th
The French troops command day. They set sail this morning wind. The convoy of escorted by a French frigate and a Genoese brigantine; indeed, which is the general name yet a corps of cavalry, parts. As soon as the 14th of May, a convoy of near 30 sail will sail.

VENICE
It is reported from Udine which are in this city and orders to keep themselves in readiness. It is said from Trieste, placed under the gate of the city have been covered with De Baron de Bridge, governor, and has promised to discover the authors of the which, the consul quitted

It is believed here, that Florence, has given rise to of Manfredini to Vienna. Letters from Florence contain that the conspirators intended to set fire to the church of St. Mark, and the new church of the confraternity and altar to make themselves make divers proclamations. Nations have already been great precautions are taken movement. The troops

PETERSBURG
The excesses committed and chiefly the conduct of Conde in Volhynia, has irritated the Russians, the present prince of Concordant Petersburg instantly. The emperor has received the Russian envoys, and who insult the infant transportation Siberia, others to Kamtschatka, under the 67th deg

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 19, 1798.

ROME, 3^d Floreal.

HERE are 30,000 Neapolitans upon the frontiers; the great roads are defended with batteries, as if the royalty of Naples was menaced with an invasion. We learn that the king has advanced as far as Civitella du Tronto. The animosity against the French is communicated to some communes of the Roman republic, by the religious and political emissaries. There have been two movements, in which many French have been killed.

ANCONA, 4th Floreal.

Two half brigades are at this moment about to embark at this port, to take part in the grand expedition; it gives rise to a thousand conjectures as to their object, but it is not believed their destination is against Naples.

VIENNA, 9 Floreal.

The French ambassador has left here one of his servants to sell the remainder of his furniture; in order to protect them from any kind of dispute they were allowed a strong guard till the moment of their departure, which took place on the 7th.

RASTADT, May 14.

In the answer of the French plenipotentiaries to the last note of the Imperial deputies, they insist on the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, that the navigation of the Rhine shall be common to both nations, and participated by no others except by mutual consent. The islands of the Rhine to belong to the republic: they express a hope too that the free navigation of all the large rivers and especially the Danube be granted them—they reserve the fortresses and territory of Kell on the right bank; not indeed with a view of aggrandizement, but for the sake of tranquillity, and to prevent all occasion of quarrel—they demand the demolition of Ehrenbreitstein, the delivery of Cassel with the fortifications of Mayence. On these conditions, so moderate and mutually agreeable, being performed, the French troops to be withdrawn from the right bank. An immediate answer is expected—this is not the time for temporizing.

(Signed) TRIELHARD and BONNIER.

GENOA, 11th Floreal, (April 30.)

The French troops commenced embarking yesterday. They set sail this morning with a pretty favourable wind. The convoy of more than 50 vessels, is escorted by a French frigate of 36 guns, 2 gabarres, and 2 Genoese brigantines; its destination is Toulon road, which is the general rendezvous. There remain here yet a corps of cavalry, and the guides of Buonaparte. As soon as the 14th demi-brigade arrives, a convoy of near 30 sail will proceed to the same destination.

VENICE, 6th Floreal.

It is reported from Udine, that the Imperial troops which are in this city and the environs, have received orders to keep themselves in readiness to march.

It is said from Trieste, that the arms which are placed under the gate of the hotel of the French consul have been covered with dirt, in the night. M. De Baron de Bridge, governor, had them immediately repaired, and has promised a reward to those who will discover the authors of this insult; notwithstanding which, the consul quitted Trieste the day following.

7 Floreal.

It is believed here, that the conspiracy discovered at Florence, has given rise to the journey of the marquis of Maffredini to Vienna.

Letters from Florence of the 2^d of this month, say that the conspirators intended to seize the grand duke, and to set fire to the churches of Saint Esprit, Saint Marc, and the new church of Sainte Marie—Whilst the conflagration and alarm was general, they designed to make themselves masters of the forts, and published divers proclamations. Many of these printed proclamations have already been found. At Florence the greatest precautions are taken to quell every seditious movement. The troops are provided with cartridges.

PETERSBURG, 16 Germinal.

The excesses committed by the French emigrants, and chiefly the conduct of the emigrants of the corps of Conde in Volhynia, where they were garrisoned, has irritated the Russians. Paul I. has signified to the emperor prince of Conde, the peremptory order to quit Petersburg instantly.

The emperor has received new complaints against the French emigrants, who are troublesome to his states, and who insult the inhabitants; he has ordered the instant transportation of some to Tolbrook, in Siberia, others to Kamtschatka, and even to Archangel, under the 67th degree of longitude.

LONDON, May 1.

Yesterday accounts were received in town from Vienna to the following effect, and which may be perfectly relied on.

General Bernadotte, the French ambassador at Vienna, had for some time past conducted himself in a manner which had given great offence to the people of that city.—He at length, one evening, hoisted the tri-coloured flag in the front of his hotel, The commissary of the district sent to remonstrate with him upon the proceeding, but Bernadotte paid no attention to the message of the commissary. A mob soon assembled round the hotel, tore down the flag, broke the windows of the hotel, and drew two carriages of the ambassadors into the street, which they broke in pieces.—Bernadotte, exasperated at these proceedings, had, before these advices left Vienna, giving notice to the court of his determination to quit that place and repair immediately to Paris, for the purpose of laying his complaint before the Directory.

It appears that count Cobenzel, having received directions from his court to quit Rastadt, which were brought to him by a courier on the 14th ultimo, quitted that place on the following day. On account of the distance from Vienna to Rastadt, it should seem the count could not have quitted the place in consequence of what occurred at Vienna relative to Bernadotte on the 18th; but there are politicians, who doubtless will be of opinion that there exists some connections between the two events.

This last letter from Rastadt states, that the French plenipotentiaries and the deputies of the empire, live together on the most friendly terms. Fetes appear to be as frequent there as in the French metropolis.

The associations in the cities of London and Westminster, are become so numerous, that it is calculated, that at the end of the present month, there will be upwards of 40,000 armed persons in the metropolis only, independent of the regulars. Those who enlist comprehend all descriptions of rank, from the peer to the artisan.

May 2.

The disturbance at Vienna having, in the present crisis, much agitated the public mind, we are happy to add the following extract from another letter relative to that event, dated April 14.

Count Pergen, minister of state and general police, has issued the following proclamation, respecting the affray which yesterday took place in, and before the French ambassador's palace.

“ His majesty the emperor has received, with the utmost satisfaction, the various proofs of loyalty and attachment, manifested by the good citizens of this metropolis on so many occasions, since his accession to the throne; and these proofs are the more pleasing to his paternal feelings, as they were always attended with love of order, propriety of conduct, and peaceful demeanour.—For the first time his majesty learned yesterday, to his great displeasure, that some inhabitants of this capital, deviating from the path of lawful order, and led astray by an ill judged zeal, allowed themselves to commit several acts of violence in the house of the French ambassador, and to disturb the public tranquillity and peace. His majesty expects that from this moment no well disposed citizen, either directly or indirectly, will encourage any further assemblage, but on the contrary will exert himself to the utmost extent of his abilities to restore order and tranquillity. But if contrary to this expectation, any inhabitant of this city, should attempt again to disturb the peace of their fellow citizens, the same shall be prosecuted and punished according to the utmost rigour of the law.

Seven hundred and eighty vessels, capable of carrying one hundred men each, one cannon, and drawing not more than eighteen inches of water, are stated to be building between Calais and the Texel, and are to be ready in three weeks.

The Directory, it would appear, wish to avoid committing themselves upon the business at Vienna, until they shall have had more time to deliberate; for the Redacteur is silent respecting the official steps that have been taken in consequence of the affair, and the unofficial journals only have yet been resorted to for the purpose of proclaiming to France the lively sorrow of the court of Vienna, in consequence of a lawless set of the mobility, which it altogether disavows!

A circumstance likely to produce more serious consequences than the preceding, is the death of Jean Bon St. Andre, who has been decapitated by the dey of Algiers, regardless of the vengeance that might be expected to be attempted by the great nation, for such an act committed on the person of one of its accredited agents! We are not informed of circumstances that led to this catastrophe; but should it be confirmed, we would not be surprised should the learned expedition, prepared for Egypt, be ordered to pay the dey a visit in its passage, merely to give him a little schooling on the respect due to strangers.

A letter from Rastadt, of the 21st of April, states, that on the 8th a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded and signed between the emperor and king of Prussia. It is not, however, conceived that this alliance has for its object the renewal of a continental war. Its only object is to concert measures respecting the indemnities to be required by the two courts of Germany, and to oppose with combined force the propagation of republican principles on the right bank of the Rhine, and left of Germany. It is also stated that general Hatry's army has passed over to the right bank of the Rhine, and that the Prussians and Hessians have likewise made several military movements.

The French general who commands in the island of Corsica, has issued a proclamation, stating that the squadron assembled at that island has failed for the purpose of co-operating in the expedition against England.

We (Star) have already stated our opinion that the late tumultuous attack made by the populace of Vienna upon the residence of the French minister would not produce any serious rupture between Austria and the Directory, as Germany, though humbled by the event: or late hostilities, was still in a very different situation, from that in which the pope, when they sought a cause of quarrel with him. We stated that a disposition to receive and give explanation, would probably be manifested, rather than to appeal to arms; and the French journals, which we have this day received by express, up to the 1st instant, inclusive, seem to establish the solidity of our conjecture.

From these papers it appears, that when the accounts of that tumult reached Paris, every artifice was used to impress the public mind with an idea that the populace were stirred up to the part they acted by the ministers of England and Russia, who were hurt at the marked attention paid to the ministers of France by the court of Vienna.

A letter from Toulon of the 20th Germinal, announces that a grand expedition is preparing in that port; an army of 14,000 men, taken from the army of Italy, and from some of the divisions of the interior, had arrived the 4th Prairial, and to sail with a strong squadron. (The Echo.)

They write from Auxerre, that an immense convoy of all sorts of husbandry tools has just passed by there, destined for Toulon, and that there is no longer any doubt that the expedition which is preparing is intended as a descent in Egypt, and to prepare, by opening a canal there, the means of destroying the English commerce in India. [Chef du Cabinet.]

A letter from Corsica states, that the coral fisheries on the coasts of Africa have been abundant, the sailors having been taken away by the French for some expedition, the object of which is not known. We have good reason to believe, however, says the French journal, that the French fleet in the port of Genoa is destined to take possession of Sardinia, with the consent of the congress of Turin.

A great number of Piedmontese patriots, who have taken refuge at Milan and Genoa, have formed themselves into an army, and are marching into Piedmont and they have already, (if rumor is to be believed) planted the tree of liberty in several places, and are attacking their oppressors in every direction.

Letters from Stetin, dated the 13th of April, say that great discontents prevail at Moscow, and at Petersburg, that the new system adopted by Paul, and still more his follies, have turned many people against him. His ridiculous sumptuary laws, and the strictness with which they are executed, have occasioned many foreigners of all nations to quit Russia.

May 7.

Letters from Coblenz announce that Ehrenbreitstein will not long hold out.

Extract of a private letter from Hamburg, dated April 24.

“ The French minister Ryncur went a week since ambassador to Naples. The French consul Lagot, with the concurrence of Leonard Bourdon, has established three clubs, in two of which all persons who choose to associate are admitted. Above 500 members are initiated and among them several resident Englishmen. The third, at the consul's own house, is devoted to French citizens. Their second monthly fraternal dinner was held about a week since.

“ Two instalments have been remitted to the French of the 230,000^l. which Leonard Bourdon wickedly imposed upon this city; and in order to remunerate the chamber, an additional tonnage upon shipping is speedily to take place.

“ In consequence of the arrete of the insolent Directory, to seize all English property on board neutral vessels, your government acted very wisely in appointing a strong convoy, two of which have lately arrived; so that their wicked intentions to rob the trade of this city, which they have so unmercifully succeeded, has, through the good conduct of our rulers, fallen short of their views, and has given the English shipping a manifest advantage. It results from thence that the

neutral vessels can scarcely obtain a freight. If the wisdom of the English government would add a good sloop and a cutter, to give an account of the small privateers, the carrying trade would be altogether in the hands of the English, which would make them amends for the loss upon the value of their goods.

"The glut of manufactured English goods at this market is so sensibly felt, that it has greatly diminished the prices. Public auctions are daily held, and the goods frequently sell under prime cost, particularly cotton and woollen.

"Notwithstanding the supposed flourishing state of the Hamburgers, bankruptcies are frequent—Within a short time there have been three great failures, viz.

J. M. D. Liensau, for about 840,000 marcs banco,
G. Lefter, 200,000,
J. C. Knauth, 620,000,
Amounting altogether to nearly 195,000l. sterling."

SIR SYDNEY SMITH.

Sir Sydney Smith, it appears, has made his escape from Paris. He arrived in town yesterday. The following is one of the various accounts given in the different papers, of the manner in which he obtained his liberty:

"We are happy to state the arrival of Sir Sydney Smith, who reached the admiralty yesterday afternoon, at a quarter past one o'clock, in a post chaise, from Portsmouth, (to which place he made his escape from France on Saturday evening, in a manner as astonishing as it was fortunate) accompanied by Mr. Wright, his clerk, and a French emigrant, who were confined in the same prison with him, namely, the Temple, at Paris. The circumstances attending their fortunate escape, as far as we have been able to collect them, were as follow:—The three prisoners were ordered by the Executive Directory to be removed from the capital to another part of the country. After travelling in a carriage a few leagues, they came to a small town, where there was a serious election riot, which the municipal officers in vain attempted to quell. The guard over the captives were called upon to assist, while the drivers and all the inhabitants were directing their whole attention to the tumultuous scene passing.

"This favourable moment was seized by the prisoners, who left the coach, and escaped out of the town. The emigrant knew the country; he led them through bye-roads, and in the night they took shelter in a wood. In this way they travelled upwards of one hundred miles, calling only at some obscure wine-houses, to refresh themselves. Sir Sydney's perfect knowledge of the French language, and his unembarrassed behaviour, returned them from suspicion, and facilitated their escape. At length they reached the coast, which the emigrant was well acquainted with. In a small creek they found an open boat with oars, into which they instantly jumped and put to sea without loss of time.—After tugging and rowing till they were almost worn out, the Argo frigate, captain Bowen, hove in sight, to whom they made the best signals in their power, and happily they were taken up, and safely landed at Portsmouth, on Saturday evening, from which place they immediately set off for town.

On their arrival at the admiralty, an express was sent off to Earl Spencer, at Wimbledon, who came to town immediately. His lordship warmly congratulated Sir Sydney on his escape, and invited him to dine with him; previous to which the enterprising knight paid a visit to the prince of Wales and the duke of York. Sir Sydney is in good health, but his appearance is in some degree indicative of the severities he has endured.

[Morning Herald]

May 8.

A report is in circulation, that the island of Jersey is taken by the French. We have endeavoured to trace from what quarter the intelligence came, and believe there is nothing in it. All that we have heard is, that a vessel is arrived in Cawland bay, the master of which says he heard a heavy cannonade in that quarter, which continued a very long time.

Sir Sidney Smith attended the board of admiralty yesterday, to inform their lordships of the particulars of his escape. He is also said to have given their lordships some information relative to the state of France, and the army of England, part of which he saw on his journey to the coast.

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, May 7th.

"On Friday night the town was thrown into serious alarm by the landing of a large party of Frenchmen from the Prosperine frigate, who, with cutlasses and pistols, assaulted the inhabitants, and carried off 53 of all descriptions; about one half of them are sent to the fleet off the Texel."

PORTLAND, July 2.

Saturday arrived schooner Harmony, captain Shaw, 6 days from Passamaquoddy. A gentleman who came passenger, and who left Halifax 12 days since, informs that ten French privateers had been brought in there within a few weeks. A 20 gun ship and 4 other French privateers, had attacked the British frigate Thetis, which, after a severe engagement, sunk the 20 gun ship, and took the other four, and carried them into Halifax. A captain Williams, of a French privateer, who had taken upwards of 70 American vessels, had been taken and carried into Halifax.

[Accounts of a later date from Halifax, do not even mention the above.]

NEW-YORK, July 9.

By the ship Fox, capt. Gardner, in 44 days from Bourdeaux, we have received papers to the 22d May. Only two passengers, French gentlemen, came in this vessel. The captain informs, that a general embargo throughout France, of all privateers, as well as merchantmen, was expected certainly to take place in 8 or

10 days after his sailing, and to continue an indefinite time, with the view of getting every thing in readiness for the promised invasion of England. There were at Bourdeaux about 40 transports, from 600 to 1000 tons, which can carry about the same number of men. A 74 just built had been by accident burnt in some southern port of France, and another 74 going to Brest had been taken by the British. A great number of French privateers had been taken this spring. The Elizabeth, of New-York, capt. Skinner, came from the Isle of France, of 700 tons, and laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. had arrived at Bourdeaux. La Triphena, of Philadelphia, captain M. de Griffin, coming from Groncy, in Spain, had also entered the port.

The papers further mention that the Austrian government has prohibited the admission of any foreign papers except German and English, into the Venetian territories. A new coalition is talked of between Austria, Prussia, and Russia and Great-Britain. To effect this the French journal mentions the English lavish their gold and promises. The Austrian troops are said to be every where in motion. Gen. Spork, commander of the Imperial army in the Tyrol, had arrived on the 30th April at Inspruck, and other generals were expected. By an order from Vienna all the frontier places were put in the best state of defence—supplied with provisions and filled with troops. A number of wine merchants at Paris had broken to the amount of three or four millions. A letter from Hamburg, mentions, that the English merchandise there is valued at 24 millions sterling.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

It gives us the utmost pleasure to be able to lay before our readers the following pleasing and important intelligence:

Arrived in town last evening, captain Decatur, commander of the Delaware sloop of war—which vessel fell in with and captured off Egg-Harbour, on Saturday evening, a French privateer schooner of 12 six-pounders and 70 men, out 18 days from Cape-Francois, had been two days on the coast, and had captured the ship Liberty, Vredenburgh, which sailed from this port for Liverpool, a few days since, with a valuable cargo of cotton, tobacco, rice, &c.—Took out the crew and put them on board of a vessel bound to Boston, put 17 of their own people on board the Liberty, and sent her with captain V. to the West-Indies—She had also taken an English brig—and had plundered the ship Alexander Hamilton, Wife, from New-York to Baltimore, which vessel soon afterwards fell in with the Delaware, and gave the information which led to the capture. She is a new vessel, said to be built at Baltimore, and sails remarkably fast; but supposing the Delaware a British ship, and that she was safe in the jurisdiction of the United States, she caught a Scotch prize, and is now safely moored at Fort Mifflin. The Delaware, with a part of the marauders, lies at New-Castle, until government determines in what manner they shall give them the fraternal embrace.

Also arrived at the fort, the British armed brig General Kepple, captain Lennon, 19 days from Martinique.

The Prussian brig Antoinette, Guygue, sent into Tortola on her passage from hence to St. Thomas, is liberated and since arrived at her destination.

July 10.

FATAL EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.

One evening last week, two men, in a state of intoxication, went into a shop in Penn-street, and called for liquor. A woman who attended, seeing their situation, refused to sell it. On which one of them knocked her down with his fist. The noise alarmed one of the neighbours, a Mrs. Perkins, a woman in years, who went into the house, and with great difficulty persuaded the injured woman to quit her shop, and go with her to her house. The two men followed, and burst open the door immediately after the women had entered, and abused them with vile language, knocked Mrs. Perkins down, kicked and stamped on her in such manner as to break her breast bone. She died in about half an hour. This happened about 10 o'clock, when some citizens passing by, and hearing a noise, entered the house, secured the men, and carried them before a magistrate, who committed them to gaol.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

GOOD NEWS!

By a gentleman who left New-Castle yesterday morning, we are informed that the ship Delaware, captain Decatur, arrived there on Sunday at one o'clock, with a French privateer of 16 guns, and 65 men, which he fell in with, and after a chase of a day and a night, captured her, among the shoals of Great Egg-Harbour. She had on board a Delaware pilot, whom she pressed the day before, while chased by capt. Decatur. The privateer was Baltimore built, out 17 days from Cape-Francois, and had taken an English brig, bound from Halifax to New-York, and the ship Liberty, from Philadelphia to Liverpool. Captain Decatur deserves the greatest praise, as he only left New-Castle on the 5th, fell in with the privateer the next day, and returned with his trophy on Sunday. The above may be relied on, as it comes from a gentleman who personally conversed with captain Decatur and his officers, and saw both the Delaware and the above privateer.

When captain Decatur run alongside and poured a broadside into the privateer, the Frenchman bawled out, "Why you take me? France no declare war against America." Capt. D. asked why his country gave op-

dera to capture our vessels, if she were not at war with us, and why he had taken the ship Liberty?

Annapolis, July 19.

The vacation in St. John's College will begin on Monday the 30th inst. and continue during the whole month of August.

LAW of the UNITED STATES.

AN ACT

To declare the treaties heretofore concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States.

WHEREAS the treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French government; and the just claims of the United States, for reparation of the injuries committed, have been refused, and their attempts to negotiate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations, have been repelled with indignity; And whereas, under authority of the French government, there is yet pursued against the United States, a system of predatory violence, infracting the said treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the United States are of right, freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the treaties, and of the consular convention, heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

[Approved and signed July 7, 1798.]

AT a period when our political rights have been invaded by a foreign power, and a continuance of that hostile conduct which we have so sensibly felt, and justly complained of, is still practised against us; when every disposition is manifested in that government, and its citizens individually, to harass and oppress us, and no prospect of redress, but by an appeal to arms; it becomes every man who takes an interest in the welfare of his country, and wishes to support her independence, (as every good citizen must,) to prepare for the threatened event, and place himself in a situation of defence. It having been thought judicious and expedient by our government to attempt a conciliation of differences between this country and France by negotiation, and such attempts having failed, a doubt can no longer exist, but the deprivations already committed on our commerce will be carried to hostilities in the extreme, if their policy can possibly justify it. Under this impression, not to make some exertions as individuals to defend our injured rights, must be considered supineness or humiliation but ill suited to the characters of soldiers. To prepare then for the protection of those interests most dear to freemen, let me request you, in aid of the militia system under which we are incorporated, to use your influence with the officers and soldiers under your command to have frequent meetings in regiment, battalion and company, but particularly in company, as the men will be more readily convened in small bodies, and instructions more easily received. A little reflection will convince the mind of every man under the denomination of soldier, that the name only will not constitute the character, and taking a view of our present system, they will be easily convinced, that no more than name is to be required from it. If, therefore, they believe in the justice of the foregoing remarks, which are by no means intended to exaggerate the real state of things, they will not hesitate to declare with me, that it is high time to attend to our situation, and be prepared (as I hope every man is determined,) to ameliorate his political condition and redress his wrongs whenever government shall think proper to permit it. In order, then, to succeed on either of those occasions, we should be sensible of our danger, and having time in a great degree to ward off the impending blow, make proper use of the opportunity given us, by the earliest exertions to be acquainted with the use of arms, to which we may shortly be compelled to resort. Not only awkward, but extremely unhappy must that man be, who, when called into the field, knows not how to handle his musket; and equally disagreeable, I apprehend, will be the situation of that officer, who, when called to command, may find himself from his own neglect, incompetent to the discharge of those duties which attach to his appointment; to avoid those difficulties alone, they will, no doubt, willingly come into the measure proposed for frequent meetings, at the same time that the officers may find it expedient, independent of the meetings of the men, to endeavour to obtain every information in their power, that they may be better able to give the instructions required of them, and also by setting an example to those under their command worthy of attention and imitation, lead them to the adoption of salutary measures, which the law will not enable them to enforce.

As the militia are not furnished with arms by the public, and as a knowledge of them cannot be obtained without they are in actual possession of them, I would recommend that every man who has a gun, or can possibly procure one, be urged to carry it to the place of meeting, that he may be taught the true mode of handling it when called on an occasion more important than that of mustering for information. As our militia law must be acknowledged to be inadequate to its contemplated purposes, if discipline was intended to be effected by its operation, which no doubt was the case, the greater opportunity is given to every American of displaying his public spirit, (the true characteristic of a freeman,) in supplying the defects of the law, by that energy and attention which cannot be involuntary, when his country is oppressed and himself

injured and insulted. Again, the immediate adoption of such steps are more respectable as soldiers, and more formidable to those who are inimical to the liberties which we enjoy.

I consider it my duty, as commander of the militia of Saint-Mary's and Charles counties, to give effect to the foregoing suggestions, and in every grade, and the soldiers will give them the most serious attention.

JNO. M. PORT-Tobacco, July 9th 1798.

Charles Carroll, Esquire, are appointed to the command of the militia of the county of Prince Georges.

HENRY Adjutant

THE A

On FRIDAY EVENING will be presented, an Historical

COLUM

Or, A World

With new scenery, machinery. The music composed by Mr. pageant by Mr. Byrne.

In this play the manners of Peru, characterise the first act. Such deviation from the necessary for Dramatic effect, is not to introduce the pathetic, from Marmontel's Incas.

In Act I. A procession landing of Columbus.

In Act III. Representation with a grand eruption from

In Act V. A march of execution of Cora. The grand pageant.

The scene of the volcano Esquire, R. A. principal of the Theatre, the rest of the Holland, and the whole Stewart.

Machinist Mr. Lenthall

Mr. C.

To which will be added.

The Villa

Randall a

PROPRIETORS of wheat, corn, and rye, at to sellers, they will receive they mean to keep a corn flour, corn meal, and bran keep a quantity of grain to moderate those who may come with grain to be ground. They expect in a few ment of wet and dry good for cash or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17,

N O

THOSE gentlemen Troop of Hon Anne Arundel county, that there will be a AUGUSTINE GAMBY 22th instant, at the hour July 16, 1798.

N O

THE subscriber in ty court, at session to mark and bound county, called FOR

Charles county, Jul

N O

THE partnership day dissolved by Annapolis, July 19

A F

THE subscriber public in general removed to keep a ferry boat, and the stocks, calculate carry horses and care for gentlemen, and in Annapolis to Rock-Hall point. As will be gentlemen who may this assured of the greatest expedite the passage. Annapolis, July,

injured and insulted. Again, then, I must solicit the immediate adoption of such steps as will tend to make us more respectable as soldiers, in our own country, and more formidable to those who are, or may become, inimical to the liberties which we so extensively enjoy.

I consider it my duty, as commanding officer of the militia of Saint-Mary's and Charles counties, to make the foregoing suggestions, and trust that the officers of every grade, and the soldiers composing the brigade, will give them the most serious attention.

JNO. MITCHELL, B. G.
Port-Tobacco, July 9th. 1798.

Charles Carroll, jun. and Edward Lloyd, Esquires, are appointed aids-de-camp to the commander in chief of this state.

HENRY CARBERY,
Adjutant-General.

THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, July 20, 1798,
Will be presented, an Historical Play, (never performed here,) called,

COLUMBUS: Or, A World Discovered.

With new scenery, machinery, dresses and decorations.
The music composed by Mr. Reinagle, the processions and pageant by Mr. Byrne.

In this play the manners and customs of Mexico and Peru, characterise the first discovered nations of America. Such deviation from historical truth was deemed necessary for Dramatic effect, and has enabled the author to introduce the pathetic tale of CORA and ALONZO, from Marmontel's Incas.

In Act I. A procession of Indians, and the first landing of Columbus.

In Act III. Representation of a storm and earthquake, with a grand eruption from a Volcano.

In Act V. A march of sacrifice and procession to the execution of Cora. The whole to conclude with a grand pageant.

The scene of the volcano designed by J. Richards, Esquire, R. A. principal scene painter to Covent-Garden Theatre, the rest of the scenery designed by Mr. Holland, and the whole executed by him and Mr. Stewart.

Machinist Mr. Lenthall—The dresses designed by Mr. Gibbons.

To which will be added, a Farce, in two acts, called,

The Village Lawyer.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchase wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to sellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a constant supply of fresh superfine flour, corn meal, and bran for sale; they will a ways keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate those who may come from a distance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat assortment of wet and dry goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen that are desirous of forming a TROOP of HORSES on the Head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, will be pleased to observe, that there will be a meeting for that purpose at Mr. AUGUSTINE GAMBELL'S tavern, on Saturday the 28th instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock, forenoon.

July 16, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to Charles county court, at next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, situate in said county, called FORTUNE'S RATEWAY.

EDWARD EDELEN.
Charles county, July 10, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of SAMPLER and PRICE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Annapolis, July 19, 1798.

A Ferry Boat.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public in general, and his friends, that he has lately removed to Annapolis, where he intends to keep a ferry boat, and has now a new boat, just from the stocks, calculated particularly as a passage boat to carry horses and carriages, with good accommodations for gentlemen, and is now established to run from Annapolis to Rock-Hall, Kent-Island, Talbot, and Cook's point: she will lie at Mr. Carroll's wharf. All gentlemen who may think proper to employ him may be assured of the greatest attention and best endeavours to expedite the passage.

Annapolis, July, 1798. CELE TUCKER.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as letters.

- HENRY ROZIER, Esq; Nauscliff Hall, 1, Humphrey Weames, reg. wills for Charles county, 1,
- Thomas Lomax, Esq; Port-Tobago, 1,
- Robert Diggs, near Port-Tobacco, 1,
- Basil Edelen, Charles county, 1,
- John Bruce, Chetry Hill, 1,
- John Maddox, Esq; Wicomoco, 1,
- Doct. Hezekiah Dent, Charles county, 1,
- Ralph D. Boardman, near Port-Tobacco, 1,
- Doct. Jesse Jamieson, Port-Tobacco, 1,
- Joseph Luckett, Port-Tobacco, 1,
- Messrs. Marshall and Smoot, near Port-Tobacco, 1,
- Boyd Vaughan, merch. near Port-tobacco, 1,
- Luke Matthias, Charles county, 1,
- George Douglas, at Doct. Gerrard Wood's, 1,
- Henry Lyon, Charles county, 1,
- Capt. Richardson, Port-Tobacco, 1,
- Lancelot Griffen, Charles county, 1,
- Elizabeth Gill, Charles county, 1,
- Benjamin Marshall, jun. near Port-Tobacco, 1,
- Francis Sewell, near Port-Tobacco, 1,
- Sarah Neale, Port-Tobacco, 1,
- George C. Smoot, Charles county, 1,
- Thomas Marshall, near Port-Tobacco, 1,
- William Owen, at Kocos, Maryland, 1,
- Clerk of Charles county, 1,
- Messrs. Jeremiah and I. Booth, merchs. Nanjemoy, 1,
- Richard Robin, Charles county, 1,
- Joseph Hunt, do. do. 1,
- Elizabeth Steptoe, Sandy Point, Patowmack river, Virginia, 1,
- Doct. William Thompson, Charles county, 2.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of congress, so much of the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bears from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said certificates, and indents of interest, at the treasury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock equal to the amount of the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sums of the said loan-office and final settlement certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, will be discharged after liquidation at the treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid; which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treasury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congress, passed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act respecting loan-office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attorneys, at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the principal sums of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of loans, will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent. stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

By order of the board of commissioners, of the sinking fund,
EDWARD JONES, Sec'y.

Annapolis, July 6, 1798.

VERY little notice has hitherto been taken of an advertisement inserted some time since in the Maryland Gazette, respecting the payment of officers fees put into my hands for collection for the year 1797. I hereby give this last notice, that all those fees become payable on the tenth day of August next, and expect those persons from whom they are due will settle on or before that day, as I shall immediately thereafter proceed to execute all delinquents, and they may expect, where that is the case, I shall exact poundage fees for my trouble.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, July 6, 1798.

REPORT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Annapolis, June 26th, 1798.

WHEREAS the commander in chief did, on the 20th day of February, 1795, by his general orders, direct that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this state, made and delivered at this office, on or before the 20th of June then next, and that the said return should be agreeably to the forms furnished by the adjutant-general. In pursuance of these orders, the adjutant-general did, on the 20th day of April following, address the major-generals of the several divisions, and forwarded to them the necessary blanks for the purpose of facilitating the returns agreeably to the said orders of the commander in chief, and the act of the general assembly of this state.

Few returns being made, the adjutant-general by directions of the commander in chief, did, on the 29th of November, 1796, require of the major-generals, information of the cause or causes which had, or might then exist, to prevent in so extraordinary a degree, the returns from being made.

Several similar directions were thought necessary by the commander in chief, and urged by the adjutant-general to the major-generals to expedite a complete return of the militia.

In this situation was the militia, on the 7th of August, 1797, when in consequence of a communication from the secretary of war, requiring the detachment pursuant to the act of congress, for the organizing, arming and equipping 5262 men from this state, to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the commander in chief judged it necessary to order that the adjutant-general should lay before the executive of the state, without delay, a full return of the militia. This order was also immediately made known to the major generals.

On the 14th of the same month, the commander in chief ordered that the adjutant-general should call on the commanders of division to furnish without delay their quota required by the president of the United States, of this state, and agreeably to the proportions fixed by the executive of Maryland. These orders, and the proportions of the quota required from the several divisions were also forwarded, with other communications to the different commanders of division.

The adjutant general, in obedience to the orders of the commander in chief, on the 23d of September, 1797, requested of the major-generals, that they would, as early as possible, forward to this office returns of the drafts in their respective divisions, mentioning the names, and ranks of the officers thereunto belonging. And on the second day of December, 1797, the adjutant-general by farther orders from the commander in chief, repeated the request to the major generals, that he might be enabled to give the necessary information to the commander in chief, and to the president of the United States. Some of the officers have complied with these general orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The preceding orders in various instances having been ineffectually repeated, it is not without some degree of concern, that the commander in chief, from a sense of public duty, is constrained once more to renew them. He is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in effecting their execution, arising from the manifold defects in the militia system, but he had flattered himself that the zeal of the officers would have surmounted them long before this time.

As the aspect of our public affairs is extremely hostile, and as a speedy call may be made for this corps of the militia, it is earnestly pressed by the commander in chief, upon all the officers, especially those whose immediate duty it is to exert themselves in completing the drafts, so as to be ready at a moment's warning.

The major-generals of the second and third divisions are directed to rate to the commander in chief the causes of delay. In their absence out of the state, the eldest brigadier will attend to the discharge of this duty.

The adjutant-general will attend to the foregoing orders.

By order of the commander in chief,
HENRY CARBERY,
Adjutant-general.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of BENEDICT EDELEN, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, to the subscribers, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

JESSE EDELEN,
ELECTIUS EDELEN, } Administrators.
Piscataway, June 8, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living three miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, a negro man named DICK, who calls himself DICK TANEY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, stout and well made, has very large feet, and is remarkably fond of dress; his cloathing cannot be described, as he took a variety with him. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, and if thirty miles from home thirty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM E. BERRY.

Annapolis, June 30, 1798.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all and every case where the sheriff or collector of any county within this state shall hereafter levy, and collect or receive, or ought to levy and collect, any sum or sums of money or tobacco for the use of any person or persons whatsoever, and shall refuse or neglect to pay over the same to the person or persons, or to the order of the person or persons, entitled or authorized to receive the same, by the time required by law, it shall and may be lawful, and the several county courts or general court, as the case may be, are hereby required, upon motion made on behalf of the person or persons entitled or authorized to receive the money or tobacco levied and collected as aforesaid, and on producing to the court before whom such motion shall be made a stated account of the demands, supported by such affidavit or voucher as the court shall reasonably require, to order a judgment to be entered; and an immediate execution to issue thereon, against the person or property of such sheriff or collector, to levy and compel the payment of such sum of money or tobacco so due and payable; provided, that a copy of the demand, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered in writing to such sheriff or collector, or left at his last place of abode, for the space of twenty days previous to the sitting of the court at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such sheriff or collector shall, in person or by attorney, controvert the demand, and desire a jury to be impannelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately impannelled and charged to try and ascertain an issue, whether the said sheriff or collector be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money or tobacco to the person or persons so claiming and authorized to receive the same; and the court are hereby empowered and required, upon such verdict of the jury, to pass judgment against the said sheriff or collector, upon which there shall be no writ of error, *superfideas*, injunction or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgment had in the said courts.

THOSE of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county who are owing for officers fees for the year 1797, are hereby desired to take notice of the above clause of an act of the general assembly, passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of monies levied or received by sheriffs and collectors. The accounts for fees will, in a very short time, be delivered to the respective persons from whom they are due, and I am in hopes that all who are indebted for fees will prepare themselves for a speedy settlement, as no indulgence can or will be given, and the largest accounts, (if not settled) will be first executed for, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 24, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again. WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

BACON'S LAWS For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

For SALE,

At the subscriber's farm, near Annapolis, EIGHTY EWES and forty LAMBS, the ewes were selected last year from an excellent flock of sheep, are chiefly three years old, healthy, and in good order. Also a likely bay horse, fifteen hands high, and four years old.

HENRY MAYNADIER.

June 11, 1798.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately, THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPENCER, West river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Piscataway, July 1, 1798.

THOMAS G. ADDISON, Esq; Piscataway, Maryland.
The rev. W. D. Addison, Oxen Hill.
Doct. William Baker, 2 letters.
Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; 5 letters.
Josias Beall, Esq; 2 letters.
Mr. Richd. B. A. Boardman, near Piscataway.
Mr. Thos. B. Clements, Piscataway.
Mr. Moses Caswood, near Piscataway.
Gen. John Dent, near Piscataway.
Mr. Thomas M. Dent, Charles county, 2 letters.
Mr. George W. Dent, Piscataway.
Mr. Peter Dejean, Piscataway, 2 letters.
Miss Diggs, Patowmack, 2 letters.
Mr. Edward Edelen, near Piscataway, 2 letters.
Doct. Melancthon Freeman, Piscataway.
Thomas Hanson, Esq; Oxen Hill.
Mr. Samuel Hamilton, Green Hill.
Mr. Leonard Jenkins, Charles county.
Joseph W. Kennard, Piscataway.
Mrs. Chloe Lee, Poplar Hill.
Mrs. Jane Mackall, care of Mr. Marshall Dent.
Mr. Middleton Marlowe, Piscataway.
Mr. Samuel H. Marlowe, Piscataway.
Johna Plumb, Nanjemoy Creek.
Mr. James Short, planter, Piscataway.
Capt. Richd. Stonefreet, Broad Creek.
Mr. Henry Stonefreet, Piscataway.
Mr. William Steynitz, tailor in or near Piscataway.
ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 30th of July next,

THAT valuable estate, the property of the subscriber, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland, commonly called HAWTHORN RIDGE, distant 12 miles from Annapolis, 7 from the Chesapeake, 1 from Patuxent river, 25 from the city of Washington, and 35 from the city of Baltimore, containing 1075 acres; upwards of half of this estate is now clothed with valuable woods, it abounds with very rich low ground which may easily be converted into excellent meadow and be watered at will; the soil is various as to quality, a part being stiff and excellently adapted to small grain, and other parts to Indian corn and tobacco of the first quality; there is on it a new handsome large framed mansion house, commanding a very beautiful, extensive, and variegated prospect. The situation is remarkably cool and pleasant, and no family in the state of Maryland enjoyed better health than the subscriber's during eighteen years residence on said estate. It will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may be most agreeable to such persons as may wish to purchase. Terms of sale will be, the purchase money to be paid at four equal yearly payments, with interest, and if not so paid, the whole to be immediately due and recoverable. Three hundred and seventy-five acres of said land are leased for a term of years, thirteen of which are unexpired, yielding an annual rent at the rate of 2500 lbs. of crop tobacco per hundred acres.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

To be RENTED,

And possession given in December,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, known by the name of the RISING SUN, it lies on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore and Frederick-town, and is a very convenient house for a tavern, having a good stable, and every necessary out house.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of locust, cedar and walnut posts, which he will deliver at Annapolis, Baltimore, or at his landing on Severn river. For terms apply to

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county,

May 29, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, cyfers, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty panels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.
April 7, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams sufficient for any and every kind of water works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grain. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: EYITT'S Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on EYITT'S creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good ten-yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run, on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Raisin, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing sixty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Ross's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and bath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hager's-town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merriman. I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(Third Year)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1798.

M A L A G A, May 21.

CITIZEN Truguet minister from the French republic at Madrid required of the Spanish minister Mr. Cabodra, liberty to establish in Madrid a court of justice for the French citizens there, which was consented to, on these conditions, that the French republic would likewise grant the same liberty to the Spaniards, which not suiting his republican spirit nothing was decided; he has since been recalled; great preparations making in the north for war. The French take all Danish vessels in for adjudication; in Carthegena there are 20, in Almeria 16, and in Malaga 18, besides those condemned. The Spanish vessels go back and forward to Gibraltar, not freely, but the government winks at this trade. Reports by the last post from Madrid, of a cessation of arms between England and Spain; great talk of the Spaniards coming again into the coalition against France.

B A S L E, May 6.

Another republican column has marched from Zurich, and is coasting the two banks of the lake to exterminate the enemies—and it has had many combats in which the French remain masters of the field—nevertheless, the Swiss have defended themselves bravely. Many corps from Zurich have fought with the French against the rebels of the little cantons who have sacked and pillaged their houses.—The right column after having completely beat the Swissers almost to Richerschwyl, has continued its march, and is arrived at Ebnolden (Notre Dame aux Hermites)—The other column, after a battle before Stesfa, has entered Rapperschwyl, the inhabitants of which have fired from the windows upon the French; it is believed that they will be severely punished. This column is designed to subdue the animosity of the canton of Glarus; but it is thought that there will not be occasion for its advancing so far. Some deputies of Glarus have arrived near to general Schwembourg, to inform him that this canton will accept the constitution.

Another column, under the orders of general Jorjy, beat a corps of the army of the little cantons at Muri, in the free-bailiwicks, and afterwards went to Zug, where it has taken many cannon. These troops have extended themselves from that place towards Schwiz, while the corps which was in the canton of Lucerne, marches into the cantons of Uterwald and Uri. Two demi-brigades have gone for Zurich to occupy the canton of Appenzel, the Rheinchthal, and the frontiers of Tyrol. After this intelligence, which we can authenticate, it appears that the war with the little cantons is coming to an end.

P A R I S, April 28.

Sidney Smith, the English incendiary, whom Pitt consented to ransom with four thousand Frenchmen, his talents being no doubt so much wanted, and whom the Directory punished with too loose a confinement, has been carried off out of the temple and he has probably arrived in England.

On the 24th, a troop of armed men came to the temple, and presented a forged arrest of the Executive Directory and forged orders of the marine minister, for conducting Sidney Smith to Melun.

Although the keeper of the prison was positively enjoined not to deliver up the prisoner, unless he himself should receive the order out of the own hands of the president of the Directory, he complied with the requisition of the sham escort!

Several days have passed before any thing transpired of that event, the minister of police himself heard of it only the day before yesterday. There is a great deal of boldness and corruption in this business.

In fact, it now appears that some guineas have arrived from London, but that not all were employed in subsidizing anarchy, as it was found expedient to persuade the Directory, in the truly veracious reports of the ci-devant agents of Cochon.

As long as the Directory, overlooking the machinations discovered in the correspondence of Kingis, shall amuse themselves with prosecuting the phantom of terrorism, they must expect to witness many others; and as long, perhaps, will the Jacobins, the Souths, the West, the incendiary Smith himself, furnish them new proofs of the delinquency of Pitt's guineas.

The Prussian dominions are the only portion of Germany, where the importation of English manufactures is severely prohibited. To this prohibition the Prussian manufactures owe their existence.

The journal Le Cercle, which proposed to treat the bears from Bern, with a daily repast of jacobins; was suppressed by the Directory, and its authors prosecuted for having provoked to the murder of republicans.

M A Y 14.

Letters from Rastadt assure us that the baron de Tugut in resigning his place as prime minister, has

preserved his title of minister of finance. Other letters from Vienna say, that he is going to Venice.

Foreign papers insinuate that the Directory demanded of the emperor, the dismissal from Vienna of the Russian and English ministers, as being the instigators of the steps which have been taken against Bernadotte.

The deputation of the empire has resolved to communicate to the general diet the last answer of the French minister at Rastadt, before they decide relative to the demands which are made.—That answer has disconcerted the Germanic regulations. They pretend that the deputations of the empire will refuse the new proposed conditions.

Bernadotte has arrived from Strasburg at Rastadt, where he will wait for the definitive orders of the Directory.

It is reported that Passawan Oglou has obtained a grand victory over the Ottoman troops in the neighbourhood of Widin.

The French emigrants who are again to be armed for the English service, are to be commanded by the duke of Gloucester, who is appointed general in chief of the central forces, in which London is included.

It is said that the impositions exercised against certain Swiss cantons, by some of the military, unworthy the name of Frenchmen, had not a little contributed to prevent the re-union of the small cantons to the new government.

The last letters from Genoa announce, that all the French troops which were in that city, and which are said to amount to 8 or 9000 men, had embarked, and were under sail on the 9th Floreal—it is thought that their destination is Toulon—however, the French generals kept profound silence on that subject.

A letter from Hamburg rates the value of English merchandise in that city to be twenty-four or twenty-five millions sterling.

Many Englishmen have been arrested in different parts of Italy, under suspicion of their being spies, and have been conducted on the 13th Floreal to the castle of Milan.

For a long time Trielhart was pointed out for the vacancy which takes place this day in the Executive Directory. The form of the list of the ten candidates, presented by the Council of Five Hundred to that of the Ancients, does not leave any doubt on this head. All those who might have had an equal number of votes in the Council of Ancients were passed by, such as Berthier, Chambecceres and Talleyrand. Nevertheless, the choice of Trielhart cannot but be applauded by all those, who know how to appreciate a man through the mists with which party spirit often envelope characters. Trielhart is well informed, possesses good sense, firmness, and is much habituated to business. He was a distinguished advocate at the bar in Paris, under the old government, he has since the revolution filled the most important places, and proved, that to the knowledge of an able lawyer, he joined the talents of a statesman.

The Batavian republic is yet to be witness of a grand event. The 16th Floreal, after many days feverish sitting, the legislative body opened a public sitting, which was prolonged from seven o'clock in the evening until midnight. It has been declared that the constituent assembly was dissolved after the acceptance of the constitution; but that seeing the dangers of the country, the legislative body will not be renewed this year. In consequence the present members have divided themselves to form two councils. They have arranged their officers, and have chosen for their presidents, Cherse and Bolch, and have adjourned. This intelligence has been carried by extraordinary couriers thro' all the republic.

The general report last from London (says one of our Journals) is, that the ex-director, Carnot, has frequent conferences with Pitt, to whom he resorts privately.

M A Y 16.

We learn from Strasburg that general Bernadotte arrived there on the fifth instant. It is said that he is called to Paris by the Directory.

The Polish general Dambrowski commanding the division beyond the Po, has received orders to march immediately to Rome with the first Polish legion composed of 3,000 men and its artillery. He is already on his march for Faenza. The body of the Polish troops is now in the pay of the French republic, and no longer in that of the Cisalpine republic, which, it is said, will be a great advantage to the latter.

The report is current, that the Piedmontese insurgents have gained a very great advantage over the troops of the king of Turin on the side of the Novis, in the place which used to be called Pozolo. The victory was complete: The insurgents have beaten and dispersed the Sardinian army.—More than one hundred men of the royal troops were killed. The patriots have made six hundred prisoners.

They got possession of the military chest and several waggons loaded with arms. The colonel of the regi-

ment of Chablais was so warmly pursued, that he escaped in his shirt; no doubt he was sleeping, while the soldiers were fighting. It is asserted that not a single house or property has been touched, and the victors were received every where with the cries of *long liberty*. It is the southern division of the insurgents that has been thus victorious. The general of the patriots wrote to the royal general a letter, in which he reproaches him with endeavouring to represent the friends of equality as brigands, while they are the defenders of liberty; who claim and combat for the rights and sovereignty of the people. The head quarters are now, it is said, at Carrolio.

Council of Five Hundred, May 6.

A message of the Directory was read on the result of drawing of lots among its members.—The council resolved, that to-morrow they should proceed at 2 o'clock to form the tenfold list of the candidates, from which the Council of Elders were to choose a successor to Francois de Neufchateau.

Letters from Rouen of the fourth of May say: We have just learned that general Kilmaine is appointed commander in chief of the army of England, during the absence of general Buonaparte. It is said here, that he has already fought against the English in the cause of liberty in America, and that he has commanded the whole cavalry of the French army in Italy. General Grouchy fills his place as commander of the cavalry of the army of England. The head quarters of this army are still here.

S A L E M, July 13.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

A gentleman who arrived from Boston last evening, handed us the following memorandum.—Mr. Dorr got in from Providence at noon, and reports the arrival of a brig at Newport from Bourdeaux, the captain of which informed the passengers in a packet from Newport to Providence—that he had a passage of 49 days—that Messrs. Pinckney and Gerry both left France three days before he sailed—and that all Americans not naturalized in France, were ordered to quit that country.—Also, that Sir Sydney Smith had made his escape from prison.—Further, that an American ship bound to Jamaica, had sunk a French privateer.

From the foregoing it seems that Livingston may as well keep his new instructions to Mr. Gerry at home, unless they go on with Mr. Kittera's amendment.

An attempt was lately made by a number of ruffians, in Portsmouth, to assassinate Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Sheridan, who were there on recruiting service for the navy of the United States. It was in the night. After sustaining a severe combat, and considerable injury, they were rescued, and the villains have since been secured by the magistrates. It is well known that these fellows were employed by some characters behind the curtain, who have too long been able to exercise a baneful influence in that town; and, from the regenerated spirit of the inhabitants, it is expected every exertion will be made to hunt them out.

B O S T O N, July 14.

LATEST FROM GUADALOUPE.

[By an arrival yesterday.]

Two French corvettes *La Diligente* and *La Borge*, have arrived at Guadeloupe from Brest, and brought new powers and instructions to Victor Hugues, who thereby is continued in his station of special agent of the Executive Directory, for the space of eighteen months longer. *Le Bes*, the colleague of Victor, sailed for France about the latter end of April.

The corvettes also brought a new organization for the French windward islands, with express orders that they be put in force as soon as possible. The tenor of it was never thoroughly known, being kept secret by the government; and Hugues finding that its execution might prove very prejudicial to the islands, took upon himself to alter it, and to dispatch without delay, one of the corvettes to France, with the objections he had to make to the Directory on the subject.

It was well known, however, that said organization favoured the recall to the islands of a number of former inhabitants who were obliged to fly for their safety, or through other innocent motives. Those who inhabit the neighbouring neutral islands since the general emigration had not yet been recalled.

They reckon from 80 to 90 privateers out of Guadeloupe, and the very weakest of which had 35 or 40 men on board; and the greatest part from 85 to 100. Their first attempt is always to board the vessels they meet with, if they find any resistance; they all rely more on this way of overcoming their enemy, than on any other. A few days before the departure of the *Betty*, an English brig [the *Sallybury*, capt. Benson] from Martinique, mounting 12 guns, and 20 men only, was captured by boarding, by a privateer of 10 guns, and 50 men, and sent into St. Martins. From a thorough knowledge of the state of privateers out of

Guadaloupe, sentiments of humanity prompt us to say, that fitting out armed vessels with 18 to 20 men, for the windward, is only sacrificing 2000 both men and property, as the late case of capt. Smith evidently proves it.

The French privateers have orders to send in for trial all neutral vessels bound to any port whatsoever. Few escaped. Several instances, however, of Americans, and Danish having been released, are known. A convoy of 200 sail from England, with a reinforcement of 3000 troops had lately arrived at Martinique, where admiral Harvey was still with 10 ships of the line and several frigates.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

Accounts from Paris of May 1, say, "General St. Cyr has concluded an important treaty with the Ottoman Porte; a certain number of our troops and ships are to co-operate with the Turks to crush the unruly boys of Egypt, and reconquer the three Barbary states, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripolis, for the Porte, whose supremacy they have refused to recognize since 1776. We are to have in return for those services, the island of Candia and the privilege of transporting merchandise from the Red Sea to Cairo, and liberty to open a water communication, by digging a canal from Suez to the latter city. The French interest completely triumphs at Constantinople, since our two commissioners at Preveza, have interceded to persuade the rebellious bashaws of Scutary and of Jennero to a reconciliation with the Porte."

The Italian Gazette state, that the king of Sardinia dispatched, on the 17th ultimo, an extraordinary courier to count Balbino, his ambassador at Paris, charging him to inform the Directory that the country was again menaced with revolutionary measures and praying him to inform him of the intention of the Directory on the subject, as the king of Sardinia is determined voluntarily to abdicate his throne, if such must be his lot.

July 20.

In the district court of the United States, this day, in the case of the United States against the privateer Le Croyable, prize to the sloop of war Delaware, captain Decatur, the court adjudged, and decreed that the said privateer Le Croyable, her apparel, guns, and other appurtenances, together with all effects found on board thereof, not claimed, or which shall not hereafter be claimed by citizens of the United States, be forfeited, and sold at public auction; the money arising from the sale to be brought into court to be distributed according to law.

The senate of the United States adjourned yesterday *fine die*.

A letter received yesterday from Bourdeaux by a merchant of this city, dated May 21, informs, that orders had just been received there, from the government of France to disarm all privateers, and that similar orders had been sent to the French consuls in the Spanish ports. That an owner of two privateers at Bourdeaux had offered 50,000 livres for leave, to send his two privateers to sea, who were down in the river, waiting for a fair wind, but was refused.

Another letter has been received by another merchant of this city, corroborating this intelligence.

[Aurora.]

GEORGE-TOWN, July 20.

Last Sunday night, the store of Mr. Magill, between Bladenburg and Queen-Anne, was consumed by fire, together with its valuable contents, consisting of goods worth 10,000 dollars, the account books and upwards of 6000 dollars in bank notes which Mr. Magill had a day or two before brought from Baltimore to pay for tobacco.

It is supposed the building was set on fire by design. One who can perpetrate such a deed should never be permitted to do more mischief.

Before the fire was discovered, it had gained such a height that the persons who lodged in the store escaped with difficulty. He made an attempt to save the money but could not succeed.

Thus in one hour was for much wealth annihilated—the successful labour of years frustrated, and such fair prospects blasted for ever.

Annapolis, July 26.

SENATE of the UNITED STATES

July 18, 1798.

Message of the Senate.

BELIEVING that the letter received this morning from general Washington, will give high satisfaction to the senate, I transmit them a copy of it, and congratulate them and the public on this great event, the general's acceptance of his appointment, as "lieutenant-general and commander in chief of the army."

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, July 17th, '98.

Mount Vernon, 17th July, '98.

DEAR SIR,

I HAD the honour on the evening of the 16th instant, to receive from the hand of the secretary of war, your favour of the 7th, announcing that you had, with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed me "lieutenant-general and commander in chief of all the armies raised or to be raised, for the service of the United States."

I cannot express how greatly affected I am at this new proof of public confidence, and the highly flattering manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication; at the same time, I must not conceal from you my earnest wish, that the choice had fallen upon a man less declined in years, and better qualified to encounter the usual vicissitudes of war.

You know, Sir, what calculations I have made relative to the probable course of events, on my resigning from office, and the determination I had conceived myself with, of closing the remainder of my days in my present peaceful abode; you will therefore be at no loss to conceive and appreciate the sensations I must have experienced, to bring my mind to any conclusion that would pledge me, at so late a period of life, to leave scenes I sincerely love, to enter upon the boundless field of public action, luciferous trouble, and high responsibility.

It was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent transactions. The conduct of the Directory of France towards our country; their insidious hostility to its government; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency of their acts, and those of their agents to countenance and invigorate opposition; their disregard of solemn treaties and the laws of nations; their war upon our defenceless commerce; their treatment of our ministers of peace; and their demands amounting to tribute; could not fail to excite in me corresponding sentiments with those my countrymen have to generally expressed in their affectionate addresses to you. Believe me, Sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence, and will, no doubt, combined with the force of things, call from congress such laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis.

Satisfied, therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavoured to avert war, and exhausted, in the last drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven for the justice of our cause; and may confidently trust the final result to that kind Providence who has heretofore, and so often, signally favoured the people of these United States.

Thinking in this manner, and feeling how incumbent it is upon every person, of every description, to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, and especially in a moment like the present when every thing we hold dear and sacred is so seriously threatened; I have finally determined to accept the commission of commander in chief of the armies of the United States; with the reserve only, that I shall not be called into the field until the army is in a situation to require my presence, or it becomes indispensable by the urgency of circumstances.

In making this reservation, I beg it to be understood, that I do not mean to withhold any assistance to arrange and organize the army, which you may think I can afford. I take the liberty also to mention, that I must decline having my acceptance considered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public; or that I can receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment, before entering into a situation to incur expence.

The secretary of war being anxious to return to the seat of government, I have detained him no longer than was necessary to a full communication upon the several points he had in charge.

With very great respect and consideration,

I have the honour to be,

dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GO: WASHINGTON.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

Appointments—By Authority.

Alexander Hamilton, of New-York, to be inspector general of the army, with the rank of major-general.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South-Carolina, to be a major-general.

Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, to be a major-general.

Henry Lee, of Virginia, to be a major-general of the provisional army.

Edward Hand, of Pennsylvania, to be a major-general of the provisional army.

John Brooks, of Massachusetts, to be a brigadier-general.

William Washington, of South-Carolina, to be a brigadier-general.

Jonathan Dayton, of New-Jersey, to be a brigadier-general.

Ebenezer Huntington, of Connecticut, to be a brigadier-general of the provisional army.

Anthony Walton White, of New-Jersey, to be a brigadier-general of the provisional army.

William Richardson Davie, of North-Carolina, to be a brigadier-general of the provisional army.

John Sevier, of Tennessee, to be a brigadier-general of the provisional army.

James Craik, of Virginia, to be physician general of the army.

Daniel M'Neil, of Massachusetts, and Thomas Williams, of Virginia, to be captains in the navy.

Harry Grant, of South-Carolina, consul for the port of Leith, in Scotland.

John Spence Wells, marshal for the North-Carolina, district.

Fifth Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

An ACT in addition to the act, entitled, "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That if any persons shall unlawfully combine or conspire together, with intent to oppose any measure or measures

of the government of the United States, which are or shall be directed by proper authority, or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any person holding a place of office or under the government of the United States, from undertaking, performing or executing his trust or duty, or if any person or persons, with intent as aforesaid, shall counsel, advise or attempt to procure any insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly, or combination, whether such conspiracy, threatening, counselling, advice, or attempt shall have the proposed effect or not, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction, before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months nor exceeding five years; and further, at the discretion of the court may be held to find sureties for his good behaviour in such sum, and for such time, as the said court may direct.

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either house of the congress of the United States, or the president of the United States, with intent to defame the said government, or either house of the said congress, or the said president, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition within the United States, or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the president of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the constitution of the United States, or to resist, oppose, or defeat any such law or act, or to encourage or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people or government, then such person, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

And be it further enacted and declared, That if any person shall be prosecuted under this act, for the writing or publishing any libel aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the defendant, upon the trial of the cause, to give in evidence, in his defence, the truth of the matter contained in the publication charged as a libel. And the jury who shall try the cause, shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, and no longer provided, That the expiration of the act shall not prevent or defeat a prosecution and punishment of any offence against the law, during the time it shall be in force.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, July 14, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the secretary of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE citizens Joseph Philippe Letombe having before produced to the president of the French republic his commission as consul-general of the French republic within the United States of America, and another commission as consul of the French republic at Philadelphia; and in like manner the citizen Rozier having produced his commission as vice-consul of the French republic at New-York; and the citizen ArCambal having produced his commission as vice-consul of the French republic at Newport; and the citizen Theodore Charles Mozard having produced his commission as consul of the French republic within the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode-Island; and the president of the United States having thereupon granted an exequatur to each of the French citizens above named, recognizing them in their respective consular offices above mentioned, and declaring them respectively free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to a consul-general, consuls and vice-consuls of the French republic, by the treaties, conventions and laws in that case made and provided: And the congress of the United States, by their act passed the seventh day of July, 1798, having declared, "That the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the treaties, and of the consular convention, heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States;" and by a former act passed the thirteenth day of June, 1798, the congress of the United States having suspended the commercial intercourse between the United States and France and the dependencies thereof; which commercial intercourse was the direct and chief object of the consular establishments; And whereas actual hostilities have long been proclaimed on the commerce of the United States by the cruelties of the French republic

the judges of its government, who...
some improper any longer to all...
the named, of any other of...
not heretofore admitted in their...
to exercise their consular...
to declare, that I do not...
citizen Letombe as consul...
said citizen Rozier and...
the said citizen Mozard...
republic, in any part of the...
them, or any other...
of the French republic, heretofore...
United States, to exercise their...
do hereby wholly revoke the...
given to them respectively; and...
sincerely null and void from this...
whomsoever, I have caused...
make patent, and the seal of the...
to be hereto affixed.

Given under my hand at...
thirteenth day of July,
1798. One thousand seven...
hundred and eighty, and of the indepe...
States the twenty-third.

(Signed)

JOHN ADAMS, President.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of State.

THEAT

On FRIDAY EVENING,

Will be presented, a favourite

Every one has heard

which will be added, (never

comic opera, in two acts

The Prize

Or, 2. 5. 3

virtue of a writ of vendition

from Anne Arundel county

POSED to PUBLIC SALE

JAMES PLUMMER, near Elk

Saturday the 18th of August

ONE hundred and seventy

acres, known by the name

of the above land is taken

of JAMES PLUMMER, special bail

to satisfy a debt due PHILIP

OSSEY, executor of Joshua T.

On Monday the 20th of Au

to public sale, by virtue

of a writ directed from the

court,

Two hundred acres of

land known by the name of

the house of Mr. Nichol

the above land is taken

of NICHOLAS GASSAWAY, ter

rent, and sold to satisfy a d

of JOHN GOUGH, for the use of

terms of sale READY MON

JOHN

Anne

July 21, 1798.

William C.

TAKES the liberty to in

public in general, th

offer for sale, an assortm

GOODS, on the most reaso

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N. B. All those who are

interested to come forward and

directly.

THE subscriber intends

to try court for a commis

ion of land called RESO

commission to mark and bo

urchased of Robert Hoster

Prince-George's county,

THE partnership of

DUVALL has this da

int, all persons indebted t

make immediate payment t

to his friends and the

he has on hand an assort

GOODS, all of which he

Annapolis, July 23, 17

ALL persons indebted

to MARY, late of

deceased, on open account,

and payments, those the

same are requested to pay

to me, and renew their ob

ligations if required, wh

the said estate are regu

larly authenticated, to

AN

NO

THE partnership of

any dissolved, by

Annapolis, July 19,

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

HENRY ROZIER, Esq; Naucliff Hall, 1, Humphrey Weames, reg. wills for Charles county, 1, Thomas Lomax, Esq; Port-Tobacco, 1, Robert Diggs, near Port-Tobacco, 1, Basil Edelen, Charles county, 1, John Bruce, Cherry Hill, 1, John Maddox, Esq; Wicomico, 1, Doct. Hezekiah Dent, Charles county, 1, Ralph D. Boardman, near Port-Tobacco, 1, Doct. Jesse J. Melon, Port-Tobacco, 1, Joseph Luccett, Port-Tobacco, 1, Messrs. Marshall and Smoot, near Port-Tobacco, 1, Boyd Vaughan, merch. near Port-tobacco, 1, Luke Matthias, Charles county, 1, George Douglas, at Doct. Gerrard Wood's, 1, Henry Lyon, Charles county, 1, Capt. Richardson, Port-Tobacco, 1, Lancelot Griffen, Charles county, 1, Elizabeth Gill, Charles county, 1, Benjamin Marshall, jun. near Port-Tobacco, 1, Francis Sewell, near Port-Tobacco, 1, Sarah Neave, Port-Tobacco, 1, George C. Smoot, Charles county, 1, Thomas Marshall, near Port-Tobacco, 1, William Owen, at Kofcos, Maryland, 1, Clerk of Charles county, 1, Messrs. Jeremiah and I. Booth, merchs. Nanjemoy, 1, Richard Robin, Charles county, 1, Joseph Hunt, do. do. 1, Elizabeth Steptoe, Sandy Point, Patowmack river, Virginia, 1, Doct. William Thompson, Charles county, 2.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.
NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of congress, so much of the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, as bars from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine. That on the liquidation and settlement of the said certificates, and indents of interest, at the treasury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock equal to the amount of the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sums of the said loan-office and final settlement certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, will be discharged after liquidation at the treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treasury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congress, passed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act respecting loan-office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attorneys, at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the principal sums of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissions of loans, will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent. stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

By order of the board of commissioners, of the sinking fund,

EDWARD JONES, Sec'y.

VERY little notice has hitherto been taken of an advertisement, inserted some time since in the Maryland Gazette, respecting the payment of officers fees put into my hands for collection for the year 1797. I hereby give this last notice, that all those fees become payable on the tenth day of August next, and expect those persons from whom they are due will settle on or before that day, as I shall immediately thereafter proceed to execute all delinquents, and they may expect, where that is the case, I shall exact poundage fees for my trouble.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1798.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

REV. JOHN ASHLTON, Annapolis. James Brice, William C. Bithray, Mr. Bates (2), Thomas Blackinton, care of Philip B. Key, Annapolis; James Brown, sen. Elk-Ridge. John Callahan, Richard A. Contee (5), Robert Conn, Samuel Chew (2), Annapolis; Thomas R. Crofts, near Annapolis; George Crandall, West river. Gabriel Duvall, John Davidson, Walter Dorsey, Robert Duvall, William Dollifson, Samuel Dodge, Mrs. Walter Dulany, jun. Annapolis; Bennett Darnall, near Pig Point. Peter Emerson, Annapolis. Col. Forrest, Baruck Fowler, Annapolis. John Gwinn (6), James Gibbon, care of Mr. Duvall, Monf. Grenou, Joseph Gueris, Robert Gover (4), John George, Frederick and Samuel Green, Messrs. Greens, Samuel Green, Annapolis; Joshua Griffith, Anne-Arundel county. Alexander C. Hanson, John Hamilton, Aquila Hall, James L. Higgins, care of Mr. Ridgely, John J. Hellen, John Huff, Laurence Hall, William Hanlon, Samuel Hutton (2), Annapolis; Margaret Hall, near Annapolis; Samuel Harrison (2), near Pig Point. Thomas Jennings, Mr. Jennings, Annapolis. Edward Knowles, John Kieeth, Annapolis. Richard T. Lownds, Mr. Lallie, Mr. La Neuville, Edward Linthecum, John Linvill, Annapolis. Charles de Moellen (2), George Marie, rev. H. Maguire, Gilbert Murdoch (2), Isaac Meek, care of capt. Barber, John M'Case, Annapolis. Mrs. Nelson, care of Mr. M'Grath, Annapolis; Thomas Norman, West river. Monf. O'Duhigg, Annapolis. William Pace, Samuel Peaco, Cesar Peterfon, Annapolis. Edward Reynolds, William Rofs (2), Annapolis; Richard Rawlings, near Annapolis; James Reynolds, near Elk-Ridge Landing; Dr. Ringold, Kent Island. Anne Steuart, Charles Steuart, William Steuart, William Sprige, of Joseph (2), Annapolis; Robert H. Smith, Patuxent river; George Smith, near Pig Point; John Snowden. Frederick Thornhill, Annapolis. James Winchester (8), Elizabeth Whitewood (7), William Wilkins, Alexander White, 3d, John Welsh, Philip Watts, care of J. Pinkney, James West, jun. Annapolis; Joseph and Nicholas G. Watkins (2), Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

All persons sending for any of the above letters are requested to send the money, or they will not be delivered.
 July 1, 1798.

Seth Sweetser,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS received from London, a handsome assortment of Ladies fancy coloured kiddy slippers, with York and spring heels, and Windsor do. with cords of the best quality and newest fashions; has also received from Bolton a quantity of sole leather and shoe thread, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. He requests each person against whom he has an account unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to call and settle it, and solicits an immediate compliance with this request.
 Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th inst. a young black fellow by the name of CHARLES, about five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing is uncertain, as he took with him more than one suit, but except his coat and shirts, his other cloaths consisted chiefly of nankeen; he had a sifter sold by Mr. LEONARD GARY, in George-town, some time last winter, (who also ran away from me) by the name of MOLL, who, some time before she was apprehended, had hired herself to a Mr. JOHN LONG, of George-town. The above described fellow may attempt to get there, or harbour with his father, who is called NED, and is the property and lives at the plantation of Mr. DAVID STEUART, near Mr. JOHN THOMAS'S, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends said negro, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS PINDE.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned harbouring or concealing said negro at their peril.
 T. P.
 June 25, 1798.

THE subscriber has for sale, a small CART, with harness. The price is thirty dollars.
WILLIAM KILTY.
 Annapolis, June 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situated on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams sufficient for any and every kind of water-courses. The soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to raising of grain. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pottsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack runs through ten miles. Mill-ones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yost, Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next will on that day be offered at Public auction, at the vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evert's Creek tract containing four thousand two hundred and fifty acres, lying on Evert's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Chester, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good yard erected, with sundry other improvements, even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; saw-grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land: the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small settlements on it, and lie about ten miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey foot road. Mount Hope, containing fifty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, near Cresaj's town: on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing one hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camp, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Bottom, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty-three acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Delight, containing fifty acres. Dipsie, containing fifty acres. Rofs's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore, to Frederick town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, is offered at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's mills, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Meryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.
SAMUEL GODMAN.
 February 26, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
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(LIIIrd YEAR.)

MAR

LAUSAN

WAR tax, imposed upon any share in ancient government ammunition at Bern, was valued at three hundred upwards of three hundred found in that tract millions.

R A S T A

The deputation of the expelled anwer of the French the most extravagant demands which we think vain.

The prospect now is more preparations are making general Mack, the prince De Vins, to take the field on the Rhine, in the Tyrol. Letters from Turin, conveyed by the royal troops over near Lake Major. The Batavian minister at Vienna!

FRANCF

Letters received from Rhine, all confirm the appointment to reinforce the march. Many corps have for their destination. Cannon and artillery are sent, for the use of the renewed.

The garrisons of Montmedy, Givet, Namur march for the right bank army of the Nildes.

As soon as gen. Hatry intelligence of the late dispatched a courier to Paris how to act.

The Austrian magazine for 50,000 men.

We have not yet received to the assertion in offensive and defensive Prussia had been concluded.

H A G

A circumstance has occasioned much speculation throug the minister of with the French government, American ship, estimated American, and not mentioned ship was by a French privateer.

B E R

For some days past war. One moment taken possession of the come from the Direct planation from the part for or against the mature, and probably tures that are forward late important occur.

P A

The envoy of the tradicted the report Jean Bon St. Andre, in order to go to the

It is confidently have been just put Genoa, Ancona and present in these port completely equipped of which twenty and twelve have been vice. It is supposed will proceed through lord St. Vincent to a junction with the twenty-five ships of

A forced loan property at Rome a Roman republic. in the space of five military execution with the terms of